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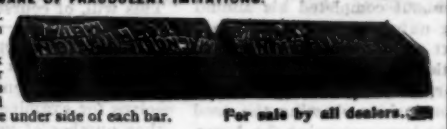

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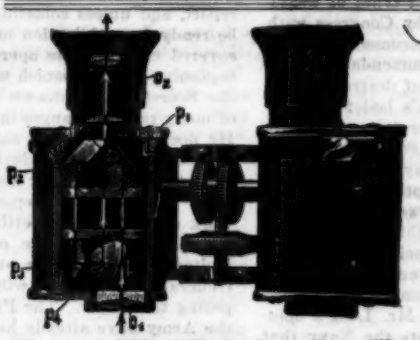

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (Established 1863.)

Office: Bennett Building, Nos. 93-101 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1898.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy in many of its essential features calls for the careful consideration of Congress and in several particulars is one of the most important and thorough documents presented on the needs of the service by the Navy Department in many years. What was accomplished is faithfully and modestly shown and what should be done for the betterment of the Navy is forcefully presented. A programme of construction for an increase of the Navy's fighting strength is included in the report and while Mr. Long does not specifically state that all of this should be provided next winter, he emphasizes strongly the urgent necessity of at least a portion of it being authorized. Not since the new Navy's development began has such an extensive plan ever been commended to Congress by a Secretary of the Navy. It is a plan that calls for some of the most powerful and efficient of all types of heavy fighting ships and deserves to be met by Congress with most liberal treatment. It is a conspicuous fact that the report does not include in its recommendations any suggestions for increasing the number of destroyers and torpedo boats, it being the Department's belief that for the present battleships and armored cruisers are more urgently required. The report makes a strong and urgent plea for the speedy adoption of the Navy Personnel Bill, which Mr. Long states should be promptly taken up and passed on the reassembling of Congress. He presents striking facts and sound reasons why this bill should be acted upon without further delay and points out the difficulties arising now from a poor system that prevents the Government from securing the number of commissioned officers the Navy requires. In Mr. Long's opinion a condition of affairs now confronts the Navy that cannot longer be neglected and that with the growth of the service which must follow of necessity as an effect of the war and the consequent extension of our territorial possessions, a larger Navy must eventually result. His argument in favor of this bill is so clear and his reasonings so sound that no one should question after reading them the desirability of personnel relief. There are a number of other recommendations in the report of deep interest to the Navy, and which should demand careful consideration by Congress. The report on the whole is a document worthy of the Secretary and the Department over which he presides.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "The United States has been singularly fortunate in having at the head of affairs at Santiago officers as gifted and capable as Gen. Wood and some of his subordinates. But no Military Governor can hope to be successful if such miserable military organizations, or rather mobs, are sent to him as Gen. Wood has under him." This is quite true, but the "Post," which cannot even pay a compliment without accompanying it with a sneer, adds that there are few men like Wood to be called to stand in the breach. Gen. Wood will be the first to admit that our Army has many soldiers quite capable of maintaining discipline, even over Volunteer soldiers.

As the girl said of sulphur water, she could drink it, but she did not hanker after it, so our officers and men on duty in our tropical possessions can submit to doing duty there if they must, but they don't hanker after it. We fancy that others beside the Volunteers, and who don't complain, are homesick. The hills, mountains, valleys and streams of their native land—"God's country"—never before seemed so lovely to them, or their wives and sweethearts so dear. In time they will adjust themselves to new conditions, as they must, for, according to Senator Hawley, we shall need 50,000 men for the Philippines alone.

Colonel A. B. Carey, of the Pay Department, will be the next Paymaster General of the Army. General Stanton, the present head of the Pay Department, will be retired in January, on account of having reached the age limit. Colonel Carey will hold the position only for about a year, when he will retire and be succeeded by Colonel C. E. Glenn. General Stanton's retirement from active service will be greatly regretted by his brother officers, as he is one of the most popular officers in the Regular service. His services extend over a long period of time and are universally recognized as having been of a most able character. It is a common saying in the Army that this officer is by far the most popular American soldier with the Indians. Before he was appointed Paymaster General his active services had been, for the most part, in the West among the "Hostiles."

Secretary Alger has now about completed his annual report, and unless something unforeseen happens it will be ready for publication next week. The Secretary has covered carefully the operations of the Army since the beginning of the Spanish war, and from these operations the Secretary has drawn conclusions showing the need of many radical changes in the laws governing the Army. He does not, however, make any definite recommendations in regard to advisable changes, as he intends to treat this matter under a separate head and immediately after sending in his report General Alger will begin work on a document setting forth his recommendations for increasing the size of the standing Army of the United States and for other changes. The Adjutant General of the Army will assist General Alger in preparing this paper. The President and leading officers of the Army have already held many conferences upon the deductions which should be made from the operations of the Army. It is now generally understood that President McKinley and his military advisers are of one opinion in regard to proposed changes. The President agrees with the Secretary that it would be unwise to attempt to get along with an Army of less than 100,000 men. This, at present, seems to be the main "bone for contention" between the Secretary and the Commander of the Army.

The Quartermaster General's Department is again having some difficulty in getting transports for the troops. Although the Government is now much better supplied with ships than it was at the beginning of the war, the service has not by any means been organized as it should be. Most of the ships which were in the Government service during the war were hired for the occasion, and have been returned to their former owners. This has put the War Department in another quandary now that it becomes necessary to hurry troops to Cuba. Many of the vessels which are owned by the Department are at present undergoing repairs, and hence cannot be used immediately. In fact, it has become necessary for the Department to return to its former plan and charter ships for this service. There is a strong probability that in the future the entire transport service will be under the control of the Navy, as it is obvious that better results can be obtained by putting our transports in charge of men who unite authority with a knowledge of the sea.

The War Department has ordered four companies of the 2d Volunteer Engineers to embark at once from Savannah, Ga., for Tampa, and from thence to Havana, Cuba. These troops are to report to Major General Green, who commands one of the divisions of the 7th Army Corps. As soon as these troops arrive at Havana they will begin work in preparing the proposed camping grounds for the reception of the American Army.

The President, having written to the Secretary of War: "The question of the disposition of ordnance captured in Cuba having been raised, you are hereby directed to detail an officer from your department to act in conjunction with an officer to be detailed from the Navy Department in determining what division shall be made of captured guns," Captain Francis W. Dickins, of the Navy, and Major George H. Hopkins, A. A. G., U. S. V., and Military Aid to the Secretary of War, have been appointed to this duty. These officers are given authority to make any journeys necessary to successfully conduct their investigations, and are directed to submit a report, either jointly or individually, covering all of their work. Much of the ordnance captured by the Navy is at present at the bottom of the ocean, and it will be the duty of this Board to see what can be done toward raising the guns and putting them in condition for use. This will, of course, require a trip to Santiago.

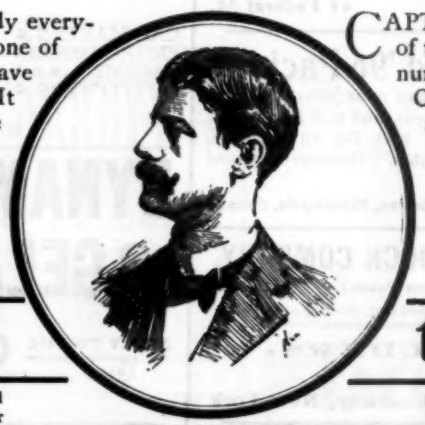
The Medical Department of the Army is now conducting examinations to increase the number of Hospital Stewards. Seventy applicants have presented themselves for examination, but at present there are not near that number of vacancies. When the Regular Army is increased, there will have to be a corresponding increase in the number of Stewards, so that many who pass the examination at the present time, but who do not receive appointments, will then get a chance. In fact, it is the intention of the Medical Department to hold another examination as soon as the bill providing for the increase in the Army passes Congress.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is preparing to call for bids on the Mauser rifles captured at Santiago, which have been pronounced unfit for use in the Army. It is the intention of the Department to sell these rifles either in small numbers or in large. No difficulty is looked for in disposing of them, as many communications have been received already from private parties relative to this matter. Curio dealers will undoubtedly buy the greater part of the guns and resell them at a profit.

A portion of Fort Myer military reservation is to be used as a branch station for the Signal Corps of the Army. A board of officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, Quartermaster's Dept.; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., and G. E. Sage, 6th Art., met at Fort Myer during the past week for the purpose of selecting the ground for this reservation. This board of officers was appointed by the Secretary of War, and not by the Chief Signal Officer, as is usually the case in matters of this kind. The Signal Corps will have a large area of ground at the fort for the conduct of its experiments in ballooning, heliographic and flashlight signaling, and experiments will be carried on throughout the year. Similar stations are maintained at other Army posts throughout the country, and at each an officer of the Signal Corps has under his charge detachments from the different companies, and the men are taught the uses of various signaling devices, so that in case of necessity, each company will have men with it who are familiar with the work of the Signal Corps, a matter of the greatest importance in time of hostilities. Fort Myer is well adapted for work of this nature, and it is expected that rapid progress will be made by the men stationed at the new reservation. The fort is only about a mile from Washington, and hence the work can be under the personal supervision of the Chief Signal Officer.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON

IN THE DECEMBER CENTURY, ready everywhere Thursday, December 1st, begins one of the most interesting series of articles that have ever appeared in an American magazine. It is Lieutenant Hobson's own narrative of the sinking of the "Merrimac" in Santiago harbor. It will appear in three numbers of THE CENTURY. The first part, in December, contains the story of the inception of the idea, the stripping of the "Merrimac," and the manœuvers up to the time of the recall.



CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S narrative of the explosion of the "Maine" is also contained in the Christmas number of THE CENTURY. In the November CENTURY Captain Sigsbee told the story of the arrival of the ship in the harbor of Havana. In the December number he describes the explosion, the act which precipitated the Spanish War, and he tells the story most graphically. The destruction of Cervera's fleet will be described later by Rear-Admiral Sampson and others who took part in the engagement.

The Sinking of the "Merrimac"

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The DECEMBER CENTURY is the most entertaining and beautiful Christmas number of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE ever issued. The cover is designed by Tissot, the great French painter, and the number contains a beautiful double frontispiece by Maxfield Parrish, Christmas poems, Christmas stories, Christmas pictures, a portrait of the original Alice of "Alice in Wonderland," etc., etc. Buy it on any news-stand for 35 cents, or — better yet — subscribe for a year, sending $4.00 to the publishers or to any dealer.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

THE ACTUAL HITS ON CERVERA'S SHIPS.

Great is the discussion throughout the world on the subject of American marksmanship in the sea fight at Santiago. We have not joined in it because we felt that the facts on which it was based were too incomplete to support that careful estimate which would be both interesting and valuable to our service. Our low percentage of hits and the failure of our shells to explode are harped upon in every language of the world, and as the future historian digs down through this great mass of scientific consideration of guesses at facts, as men have dug down through stratum after stratum of past life at Troy, he will get out edition after edition, in which the wonder will grow steadily how those Americans could pretend to have won a victory, when every one else said they could not hit anything. When the debris of discussion has been thrown off and the facts are disclosed, he may find that we were not such muffs, after all.

The facts upon which it is all based are summed up by "Marine Engineering" in two tables, which give as nearly as can be ascertained the approximate number of shots which were fired and which took effect on four vessels of Cervera's squadron, omitting the two torpedo boats, Pluton and Furor.

NUMBER AND KIND OF HITS.

Spanish Warships	13-inch.	12-inch.	8-inch.	6-inch.	5-inch.	4-inch.	6-pdr.	3-pdr.	1-pdr.	Total.
Vizcaya	..	..	5	..	6	4	13	..	..	28
Qquendo ...	..	1	4	5	2	7	44	..	..	63
Teresa	..	2	3	..	4	1	16	..	1	27
Colon	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	7
Total ...	..	3	12	5	15	12	77	..	1	125

SHOTS FIRED.

U. S. Ships.	13-inch.	12-inch.	8-inch.	6-inch.	5-inch.	4-inch.	6-pdr.	3-pdr.	1-pdr.	Total.
Oregon ...	36	..	145	..	..	..	1500	..	..	1681
Iowa	..	31	35	..	..	251	1056	..	100	1473
Brooklyn .	..	..	100	..	473	..	1200	..	200	1973
Gloucester.	..	..	..	..	..	..	589	780	..	1369
Texas .. Indiana.	11	8	31	171	..	..	2208	..	..	2429
Totals.	47	39	311	171	473	251	6553	780	300	8925

It is evident that in a discussion of percentage of hits the one and three pounder guns must be discarded, principally because it is impossible to determine from the wrecks whether they landed or not. If 300 rounds from the 1-pounder landed one hit, it is not credible that 780 rounds from the 3-pounder did not make even one. The evidence of the work done by these weapons is too obscure to be worth considering. In fact, the uses of the secondary battery, including the 6-pounders, are so different from those of the larger guns that they ought to be omitted from a general discussion and considered by themselves.

Treating the work of the larger guns by itself, we have 1,292 rounds from the 13-inch to the 4-inch guns, inclusive, and 47 hits, or very nearly three and two-thirds per cent. This proportion would undoubtedly be increased if the submerged portions of the sunken ships could be inspected, but the Board which examined them said this was not practicable. The Teresa was down five feet by the stern. The Oquendo was three feet light at the bow, and the stern about eight feet deep. The Colon was three-quarters submerged. The Teresa, Vizcaya and Oquendo had suffered from fire and the last two by explosions. Boats which probably bore proofs of our fire were destroyed. Under these circumstances many evidences of hits on the exposed parts must have been obliterated. The exposed one-quarter of the Colon bore three hits, but there is no rule of three that will tell us how many gained the submerged three-quarters. We should add here that our count of hits described in the report of the Board, does not agree with that of our contemporary, but we take the table as published.

It is very difficult to estimate the undiscovered hits, but it is probable that five per cent. is the minimum percentage of hits by shot of 4-inches and larger upon the four vessels named. If we add the hits upon the Furor and Pluton to those upon the submerged parts of the hulls there is little doubt that the known hits of 4-inch and larger shots would rise from 47 to about double that number, and the percentage to six or seven. In fact, if the vessels had floated and we could have given them the careful examination that such a discussion demands, it is very likely that we would be found to have landed as much as seven per cent. of our shots, which, for a running fight, with an incessant change of target, as one vessel after another swept by, and the batteries firing at two different marks at the same time, is not a bad record.

There were eight per cent. of hits with the 12-inch guns, four per cent. with the 8-inch, three per cent. each with the 6-inch and the 5-inch, and five per cent. with the 4-inch. This dropped to a little over one per cent. in the case of the 6-pounder, was zero in case of the 3-pounder and nearly that with the 1-pounder.

If the Chien Lung was struck 200 times in the fight at Yalu, as reports say, the Japanese ammunition of that day was very inferior to ours, much as we hear about our shells not exploding. The Chien Lung was set on fire and her crew suffered terribly, but she floated and was still able to fight when the Japanese withdrew. With all her punishment she did not suffer the total destruction of the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Teresa.

How much our marksmanship was injured by smoky powder no one can say, but it is a question for the curious only, as Santiago probably saw the last smoke that will ever envelop a warship in an actual fight. We brought up the rear of that procession.

PEACE! PEACE! WHERE THERE IS NO PEACE.

Every one speaks of the Spanish-American War as a past issue, and at the same time of peace as an established fact.

Probably this is because it is a habit of the public to let news-journals think for it in matters of contemporary interest, and the editors of the news-journals have used the term peace without very carefully considering the import of their words.

If by peace one means a cessation of active hostilities, there is little occasion to criticize, but if anything more is meant, the public, the newspapers and innumerable platform speakers are in error.

Speaking exactly, the United States and Spain are far from burying the hatchet. There is no peace and there will be none until our commissioners have signed a treaty of peace with the representatives of the Spanish Government.

With the victory at Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet, it is a matter of history that Spain made overtures to the United States through the French Minister at Washington. Cablegrams passed to and fro between our capital, Paris and Madrid, while the American lines in Porto Rico and at Manila were gradually advancing. Then, after considerable suspense, came the protocol signed by Secretary Day and M. Cambon. Was this a treaty of peace? Far from it! By its terms such a treaty was made possible and was arranged for; nothing more! The protocol reads as follows:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be apointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet in Paris not later than the first of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Three points are to be noted in the instrument.

1. Spain pays a price in order to purchase a cessation of actual belligerent effort on the part of the United States, and agrees to withdraw her troops from certain quarters where hostilities have been joined.

2. She contracts to perform certain acts—cede Porto Rico and other islands, withdraw from Cuba and to treat in regard to the Philippines.

3. To negotiate regarding a treaty of peace.

That certain of these stipulations are far-reaching as well as binding there is no doubt, but one fact is patent. Whatever else Spain agrees to do, she does not promise to sign any treaty that may be offered.

Therefore it is plain that peace does not exist!

In the olden time they would have vastly wondered at the looseness of our fin de siècle speech. Two hundred years ago no one would have dreamed of calling the present status other than it is, a truce; nor have believed that it was arranged for any other purpose than giving the enemy a breathing spell, for which he expected and agreed to pay. We modern Americans are wiser; we do not fight for the sake of fighting. In our western world way we are perhaps not altogether wrong in dashing to the conclusion in the present instance that peace must come. Meanwhile, however daring we may be in our hopes, let us not deceive ourselves as to the status, and let us ascertain where we stand under the law of nations.

Fortunately, we do not live in the epoch when international law was in its formative period, or we should find it difficult to define the truce. In Grotius' time, for instance, war was more the vogue than peace, and publicists gave more attention to the various sorts of conventions, than to the kinds of war. There were armistices for twenty, thirty, forty years; there were suspensions of arms, and on their various borders battles and harvesting alternated. Then there were not designations enough in the dictionaries to indicate the kinds of truces, and only the very learned could tell the people just where a royal agreement between opposing kings left the kingdoms. Now that is all changed with the changing of the tempers of the nations.

Vattel, Bynkerschoeck and Puppendorf are all out of date. Moderns recognize a suspension of arms, an armistice and a state of peace.

1. A suspension of arms is a temporary truce declared between two opposing armed forces, whether on sea or on land, or portions of the same. They are generally of brief duration and local in character.

2. An armistice exists between two enemies when both agree that hostilities between their fleets and armies shall everywhere cease.

3. Peace as between nations is a state of freedom from disturbance or agitation.

There was a suspension of arms at Santiago, while Gen. Toral and Gen. Shafter conducted their deliberations. The United States forces lay in their trenches and along the defences which they had wrested from their foe and wondered what the outcome would be. The big guns on the iron-clad fleet outside the harbor ceased to hurl projectiles into the suburbs of the city and patiently answered the shore signals in some rude way reporting the progress of negotiations. Meanwhile Gen. Miles's expeditionary force was not interfered with by the War Department, and in Havana and Manila affairs remained unchanged.

When the protocol was signed the status changed. It became more than a suspension of arms, for it was far-reaching. Cablegrams were delivered to Dewey and Merritt, already the conquerors of Manila, and Gens. Brooke and Wilson, in the very act of attacking the Spanish on the road to San Juan, were ordered to cease operations. It became possible for newspaper boats to enter harbors unharmed, where earlier they would have had a rough reception; and yet this was not peace:

1. Because the high contracting parties by their memorandum directly state that a treaty of peace remains to be drawn.

2. Because camps and fortresses in Cuba abundantly prove, by their brave show of arms and by the disposition of troops, that the nations that met in shock of battle at Santiago regard each other still as enemies, whatever concession they are ready in chivalry and courtesy to grant.

Certainly there is still friction between the two powers and not even the most sanguine can agree that relations are not strained.

No! This truce is neither a suspension of arms nor peace. It is an armistice and resembles the periods that in the seventeenth century divided seasons of hard, bitter struggle, breathing spaces in which both armies might recuperate. It is different only in this: that now a higher design is in mind, the same general one that Louis had when Mme. de Maintenon quaintly wrote: "Le Roi a enfin pris des mesures pour avoir la paix—les ministres a Ratisbon out ordre de signer une treve de vingt ans." The thought should bring the nation to its senses!

The newspaper writers have been figuring over the financial returns that would come to the United States in return for its expenditure of blood and treasure, as a sort of indemnity.

We have chalked out profits to follow valuable concessions in mines and forests. Our millionaires have talked of exploiting the densest of West Indian jungles, and our press has reported a hundred schemes to investors where one has been seriously considered; and all this talk and clatter has been printed on the same pages that have reported the refusal of the Spanish officers in Cuba to turn over arsenals, custom houses, cities to the army of occupation.

Of course, all this can not be helped. It is American. We wear our hearts on our sleeves as a people and tell all our secrets, and the Almighty blesses us in such a prodigal manner as to make astute and repressive natures doubt whether anything is gained by a national reserve.

What we can do is this, discuss the situation intelligently, seriously consider the possibility of ultimate failure in the Paris negotiations, and while we prepare for the good things that energy can wrest from the looked-for peace, discuss the course to be taken if Spain proves recalcitrant.

In certain contingencies this is more than likely to happen. It must be remembered that, whatever we may rightly claim by public law under the formal convention, coming after the victories in the east and west, Spanish statesmen may not be willing to interpret the protocol as liberally as a disinterested board of jurists and scholars might do.

International law as presented by the text books and by the acts of the powers may back up our contentions and the administration may arm our commissioners with material sufficient to make their arguments convincing to an arbitration board, but national pride and politics may more than outbalance the logic and the facts. Spain may refuse to do that which the President requires, from no other reason than that she looks at the written agreement from her own point of view.

Again, even if we do not press for concessions galling to Spain's pride, but which we have a right to ask for, other powers may lend such support to our recent foe as to make it impracticable for our representatives in Paris to proceed with any hope of success. Such interference, together with a serious misunderstanding regarding the evacuation of Cuba, or a clash at arms brought about by subordinates, would throw the fat in the fire. Crimination and recrimination would follow. Supported by a powerful ally Spain might argue a breach on the part of the United States or that new aggressions rendered it necessary for her to fly again to arms, and as a consequence hostilities might be renewed.

Let us not then count upon peace as a necessary outcome of the convention. It is probable, but by no means sure. Not only will it be well for the national Government to hold itself in readiness for every exigency, but it behooves the individual citizen to carefully watch the situation and study its developments, prepared, if you please, to take advantage of a signed treaty; but also prepared to support the administration in a crisis.

DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

It is evident that Capt. Sigsbee has not read the item about the coal passer who wants $7,000 for his share of the Restormel prize, taken by the St. Paul. The ship was released and the cargo of coal, valued at $13,000, from which, it is said, Capt. Sigsbee will get $975. The valuation put on this cargo reminds one of the disputes among De Quincey, Ricardo and other writers on political economy a half century ago. What was that coal worth to us? Our fleet lying off the port of Santiago was so short of coal that Commodore Schley proposed to go to Key West for it. Up comes the Restormel filled with black diamonds. If she had been a tramp seeking a market and free to sell her cargo, what price could she have got? If Secretary Long and the other anxious authorities in Washington had been offered a neutral cargo in that place at that time they would not have hesitated at $50,000 for it, and it would have been "a good buy." In the next war we may have virtuous tramp steamers clear for an innocent port, but keep the ocean in the neighborhood of naval operations in the hope of making a good sale to some needy fleet, and then the view of the political economists that the value of an article is governed by the intensity of the demand will have a practical demonstration.

The Boston "Journal" publishes tables showing the losses among New England troops up to Nov. 21 as the result of the Spanish-American war. The figures show a total loss by typhoid fever of 93; by other fevers, except yellow fever, of 26; by dysentery, 17; by malaria, 15; by pneumonia, 7, and by heart disease, 7, while the loss attributed to yellow fever is but 6, and this out of a total of about 3,200 men from Massachusetts who were in tropical and infested regions. All of the deaths were from disease except in the Second Massachusetts, commanded by Col. Edmund Rice, Major, 3d U. S. Infantry, which had 9 killed and 87 victims of disease. These were the only New Englanders killed. Its total loss was ten per cent.

A Ponce, Porto Rico, correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal writes: It is quite hot in the sun, but in the shade it is just right and the nights are cool, and the most healthy season is commencing now. I have not been sick a day since I left, and have gained in weight. The Regulars have not suffered much from sickness as they knew how to take care of themselves. I like Ponce much better than San Juan, and would just as soon put in three years here as not. I like the island very much, but of course would rather be in New York. We have three bands, the Engineers, 1st Kentucky and 19th United States, and they give concerts every night on the Plaza, which is well attended. Sunday nights the Fireman's band plays and that is the time the Plaza is crowded.

TIMBER AND STONE DRY DOCKS.

The New York "Tribune" has a long article pointing out the deficiencies of timber graving docks, and condemning Congress for not providing those of stone. "In the other navies dry docks are of the most permanent character, and are almost invariably constructed of masonry. In fact, no single instance is now recalled in which any nation has constructed a graving dock for its navy of any other material. The preference for masonry docks abroad extends largely to private corporations. In England all great modern works of this character now building are so constructed. Those already completed upon the Thames and other rivers, in which wood is used to some extent, are old and of moderate size, and the timber is only one feature of the dock, and not a particularly distinctive one. The masonry docks at the Boston and Norfolk Navy Yards, built in 1824 and 1834, respectively, "stand to-day splendid and enduring examples of masonry construction, of the skill of their designer and builder, and of the wisdom of the Navy Department in calling him to its service and in approving his recommendations. Although now sixty-five years old, they are still in constant use, have had repairs to the docks proper of but slight extent, and at moderate expense for work now necessary they give promise of endurance and usefulness for centuries to come."

The "Tribune" holds that the figures presented to show the relative cost of timber and stone have been misleading. It presents figures of its own to prove "that the Simpson dry docks erected thus far for the Navy have been a somewhat expensive luxury. While yet in their youth, the repairs to these three structures, in expenditures of appropriations therefor, have amounted to $399,000, with the assurance of more to follow shortly."

Finally the "Tribune" says: "In reviewing the history of the timber dry docks of the Navy, several conclusions seem apparent. First, the testimony all seems to prove that in the building of timber docks the Government has embarked upon a policy wholly discredited abroad and by the best practice of civil engineers here, now and in the past. Second, this policy has led already to an excessive outlay for repairs; and, with the extension of the system, is sure to entail the expenditure of enormous amounts for this purpose. Third, it would appear that the introduction of this policy is due to the efforts of a single firm which was, in the beginning, the only one interested financially in these structures, and which seems to have exercised a powerful influence upon legislation. And, finally, that the argumentative labors of this firm seem to have been supplemented by the active endeavors of certain Naval officers—who, it is pleasant to note, are few in number—who have been quite as strong in their advocacy of the Simpson dock as the Simpsons themselves. It is evident that the whole subject—with respect to its past history, the persons interested therein, and the Government's future policy—requires the prompt and vigorous action of Congress."

Aside from the original cost of construction, masonry dry docks are no doubt the best, but the new docks at Brooklyn and Port Royal are not to be taken as samples of timber construction. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has said that the faults developed in the Port Royal dock could not be attributed to the timber construction system, but was wholly due to faulty plans and careless construction. The sheet piling, instead of having a penetration of forty feet, had been driven to a depth of sixteen feet only. The Walsh dock, at Brooklyn, though faulty in design and construction, has been put into a condition of usefulness by a Naval Constructor, although at great cost. Perhaps some one of the smart young Naval Constructor, like Mr. F. T. Bowles, can patch up this Port Royal failure.

In his annual report the Assistant Secretary of the Navy says of the wooden dry dock at the Norfolk Navy Yard: "Much of the woodwork of the dock is thoroughly rotten and needs extensive repairs. This dock is only nine years old, and is an illustration of the inadvisability of building wooden docks. The stone dry dock near by is over sixty years old, and is in perfect condition. The No. 2 wooden dock (at the New York Yard) is rotting away like the one at Norfolk, thus giving a second example of the unsuitableness of this material for structures which should be absolutely permanent."

THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Commo. A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, reports that 15,624 men were enlisted out of 71,112, who applied for admission and 814 apprentices enlisted out of 3,212 who applied. The number in the general service June 30, 1898, was 20,802 men and 2,026 apprentices, of whom 3,219 were serving under continuous service certificates. The number of petty officers is 6,429, or nearly one-third the entire force of men. Sixty-three per cent. of the petty officers are native born and 25 per cent. are naturalized. Of the men in other ratings, 66 per cent. are natives and 11 per cent. naturalized. In both classes a large proportion of the remainder have declared their intention to become citizens. More than 90 per cent. of the apprentices are native.

At first the acting appointments made to meet the exigencies of the war were made in the forms and procedure of the Civil War, which had to be recalled to conform to the terms of the act passed by Congress. The new form discontinued the use of the word "acting" and indicated that the appointment was made by the President instead of the Secretary of the Navy.

By Oct. 1, 856 appointments had been made, as follows: Commanders, 3; Lieutenant Commanders, 3; Lieutenants, 112; Lieutenants (J. G.), 114; Ensigns, 209; naval cadets (line), 15; total line officers, 456. Medical officers, 64; pay officers, 64; Engineer officers, 185; warrant machinists, 20; Chaplains, 2; Boatswain, 1; carpenters, 3; mates, 18. Forty-three 2d Lieutenants were appointed to the Marine Corps.

The energy with which the preparations for maintaining the force was such that 194 candidates who passed the examinations were not appointed, as the need for their services had disappeared. Their names remain on the eligible lists, which contain 31 names for the line, 71 for the Pay Corps and 92 for the Engineer Corps.

By Oct. 1, 360 appointments had been vacated, 300 being by honorable discharge, 7 by appointment in Regular service, and 10 by promotion.

One hundred and twenty-nine claims for naval pensions were received, 110 allowed and 26 disallowed.

The work of the Intelligence Office is spoken of with appreciation, and this office should be authorized and organized by law, which has never been done.

It is not possible to make a close estimate of the number of men that will be needed to man the fleet in the coming year, but Commo. Crowninshield recommends a strength of 20,000 men and 2,500 apprentices, or authority to enlist that number. For several years the bureau has had to struggle with the embarrassments of an undermanned service. Reserves on board receiving ships have been reduced almost to nothing and the crews of ships in service were cut down so much that the loss of a very few men would cripple the ship. If Congress passes the Personnel Bill future increase can be made by a bill providing a uniform percentage of increase in each grade, as one object of that measure is to establish a suitable proportionate strength for all the grades. Increase in the number of officers should be made only as the service demands it, giving the service institutions time to furnish trained men in the lower grades.

The subject of personnel is treated very conservatively. "The Navy, as amply shown by the experience of the war, can only obtain officers trained in every branch of naval duty and equally well prepared for any service by training them in the service, beginning with the Naval Academy."

The services of the Naval Militia are praised, "but for duty on board active ships they could not be considered as more than material. With some individual exceptions the personnel were found to lack the experience and training which would have been necessary for the performance of the duties of the ratings held. In the ordinary course most of these men would have been enlisted as landsmen and nothing higher." These organizations served with great zeal and patriotism and no criticism is made on their conduct, which was well spoken of by all their officers, but "officers and men lacked all of that training and sea experience which would have made them really efficient," nor could anything else be expected of men who had lived almost exclusively a shore life.

The plan of the Federal naval reserve which is talked about so much is an organization "to be entirely under the control of the Department, and to be recruited from the seafaring classes, each member enrolled being subject to a limited enlistment which would compel him to serve in war times under the pains and penalties of desertion and which would require him to report once each year to the proper authority for instruction." For this he would receive one month's pay.

On the other subject which has been discussed so much, the promotion of officers for gallantry, the bureau urges that a medal of honor be substituted for jumping numbers.

The character of naval service obliged the bureau to anticipate the possibility of a rupture of peaceable relations and on Jan. 11 the Commander of the European station was ordered to retain men whose enlistments were expiring. By April 15 our ships were disposed in two fleets, all fully manned, in the Pacific and Atlantic within striking distance of the enemy's principal fleets and along our own coasts, where defence was needed.

The skill of our gunners is due in part to the regulations issued as late as July 22, 1897, which about doubled the frequency of regular target practice and improved it in character.

In regard to the moot question of hits in battle, Commo. Crowninshield thinks that the explosions and fires on board the sunken ships have obliterated the marks of many hits; the ranges in fighting were greater usually than those used in target firing, "which would account for a reduction of 30 to 60 per cent. in the percentage of hits," and finally the rate of fire was much higher in the battles than at target practice. He thinks that when all is considered "the hits per gun per minute" have been remarkably high. In fact, our marksmanship at long range where the Spanish guns were ineffective was so good that the ships of the enemy were crippled or their crews demoralized before they could come into range.

It is pointed out that we never feared the Spanish army or would have feared it had it been much more powerful, but the navy constituted a menace to all our coast and commerce and would have done so had Spain possessed no more than one vessel.

The bureau considers the Army sea transport system a mistake and recommends a bill to put this matter in the hands of the Navy.

The old subject of appointments to the Naval Academy seems to be put at rest by the Personnel Bill, which is to do so much for so many. The change to a four years' course is expected to relieve the demand for officers so much that the recommendation of former years for the appointment of 10 cadets at large yearly is disapproved.

The officers and instructors at the Naval Academy numbered 85 and the cadets 216. Their health has been excellent and the cost of their ration and laundry 76.6 cents per day. Rear Admi. McNair, U. S. N., Superintendent, evidently does not consider this number of cadets sufficient to supply the service, considering the increase in the construction corps and the general service and the approaching losses by retirement. His suggestion that 10 cadets at large should be appointed yearly is not approved by the Chief of the bureau.

THE ARMY MEDICAL REPORT.

Surgeon General Sternberg deserves praise for disregarding the turmoil of accusation and defence which continued all summer and presenting a report which is moderate in language and confined strictly to the needs of the topic in hand. The number of medical officers allowed by law, 192, is inadequate in time of peace, and to satisfy the needs of war service 650 contract surgeons were appointed. All Volunteer regiments had three surgeons appointed by the States, and in the Volunteer Army 8 corps and 110 division and brigade surgeons were appointed by the President. Forty-one of these came from the Army Medical Department. In addition three medical officers were appointed to each regiment of United States Volunteers. This made a large force of men new to Army methods, and their inexperience impaired their efficiency at first. The Surgeon General, however, says that many of the staff surgeons from civil life showed great aptitude for the service and speedily became of value as administrative and sanitary officers. About 6,000 men were enlisted or transferred from the line of the Volunteers to serve as hospital stewards. This was not enough for our needs, and besides temporary details of enlisted men, 1,700 trained women nurses were employed.

Authority was asked from the State Governors to use State Hospital supplies to meet the great demand in the beginning of the war. The authority was given freely enough, but many of the States had no equipment of this kind. The efforts of the Department were limited at first to the supply of field material for 100,000 men for six months and provision for the camps in this country was made as the necessity arose. Most requisitions were made by telegraph and the express was always used in forwarding when desired. The First Aid packets, which are one of the most striking features of modern war, were supplied promptly and liberally, and won praise from all concerned in their use.

Another modern appliance was the Railroad Ambulance train, consisting of ten tourist sleepers, a dining car, a private car and a combination car, which was equipped June 16 for service and placed under the command of Maj. Charles Richard, Surgeon, U. S. Army. One Assistant Surgeon, two stewards, twenty privates of the Hospital Corps and three civilian employees were assigned to him for service. The train was amply provided with all the medicines, hospital stores and comforts required for the patients to be transported.

The hospital ships Relief, commanded by Maj. George H. Torney, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Missouri, in charge of Maj. W. H. Arthur, Surgeon, U. S. V. (Captain, U. S. A.), and Olivette have answered their purpose admirably.

Surgeon General Sternberg considers that the reduction of the age limit from 21 to 18 years and the haste of mustering in are responsible for much of the sickness. So many men were found on the sick lists of the camps, unfit for service from causes existing prior to enlistment, that special arrangements had to be made for their discharge.

As to the sickness in camps, "a review of the whole situation shows that it was not the site, but the manner of its occupation, which must be held responsible for the general spread of disease among the troops." The Surgeon General says with positiveness: "The density of the military population on the area of these contracted camps prevented the possibility of good sanitary conditions. Camps of this character may be occupied for a week or two at a time without serious results, as in the case of National Guardsmen out for ten days' field practice during the summer, but their continued occupation will inevitably result in the breaking down of the command by diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid fever."

He mentions drunkenness and the temptations of nearby cities as a prominent cause of the sickness. Malarial fever made some inroads, but it was typhoid fever that which broke down the strength of the commands generally, the outbreak becoming distinctly manifest in July. While the influence of flies and unsanitary sinks are mentioned among the causes of this disease it is attributed principally to a contaminated water supply, due to the use of surface and shallow well water.

The Department's plan for the treatment of the sick was to send serious cases to division field hospitals, the medical officers of the regiments treating only trivial cases. This system is defended in the following language: "This consolidation of the medical force by divisions, implying, as it did, the breaking up of the regimental hospitals met with strong opposition from regimental medical officers, particularly from those who were not detailed for special service at the division hospitals. Regimental commanders also were in many instances opposed to it, forgetful that the object of the Medical Department, as of the line, was to get into training for field service. Similar objections were raised in 1862 and 1863 to the establishment of the division hospitals, but the Civil War lasted long enough to demonstrate the superiority of this system."

Although careful preparation was made for the medical service of the 5th Corps, only three ambulances were taken to Santiago. The medical supplies were not used after the battles because no opportunity was given for landing them.

The report speaks of the great responsibility of excluding yellow fever infection from the transports carrying troops to Montauk Point, which rested on the medical officers who had charge of the embarkation. Had they failed in this duty, the effect would have been disastrous during the voyage to the men confined on shipboard, and the risk of importing the disease into this country would have been greatly increased. Whatever disputes have arisen upon other questions, there is no doubt that the exclusion of yellow fever from the United States under circumstances of such peculiar danger is an example of humane firmness which can not be too highly praised.

The report wisely avoids the complaints of starvation which were so current during the occupation of Camp Wikoff, for it is now generally understood that the weakness, prostration, anæmia and emaciation of so many of the troops were the results of malarial typhoid and yellow fevers. It is pointed out, and truly, that medical officers accepted from benevolent societies not only extra luxuries, but even those articles which were down in the Government "supply table" lists, and could have been had from the medical purveyors in the camps. "It was easier to accept what was so freely offered than to learn how to obtain the articles from the proper source." The methods of the Department were always "red tape," and the Surgeon General is justified in speaking with severity of officers who were glad to get the appointments in the Medical Department but unwilling to learn their duties.

For the same reason the medical records of the war are very imperfect. "Volunteer medical officers were ignorant of the methods of keeping their records, and many failed to appreciate the importance of what was frequently regarded as 'mere paper work,' which had no practical bearing on the welfare of their men.' The Surgeon General has tabulations of the sick and wounded from May to September, inclusive, and representing a strength present of 167,168 men. These give full particulars of 1,715 deaths, of which number 640 were occasioned by typhoid fever, 97 by malarial fevers and 363 by diarrhœa and dysentery. The death rates for May and June, .46 and .70, were not in excess of those of the Army in time of peace. In July the rate became somewhat higher than that of most well-cared-for cities, 2.15 for the month, or the equivalent of an annual rate of 25.80 per thousand living. In August it became excessive, 4.08 for the month, equal to an annual rate of 48.96 per thousand. In September the influence of the energetic measures taken, in July and August, to improve the health of the Army, becomes manifest in the falling of the death rate to 2.45, or the equivalent of an annual rate of 29.40. The same progression to an acme in August, with a sudden fall in September, is seen in the various ratios given under the specific titles, typhoid fever, malaria fever and diarrhœal diseases. This is exceedingly gratifying, and must be credited, as stated, to the sanitary measures adopted, for our experience in the Civil War demonstrates that in the absence of these measures the high ratio of August would have been continued for many months to come. "The exposures of the Regular troops during the Santiago campaign gave them from June to September a higher death rate than the Volunteers, and that the rate of the latter during August, the month of maximum mortality, was 3.62, as compared with 5.83 among the Regular troops."

Capt. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, left Washington this week on a tour of inspection of the work now being performed under his bureau at Dry Tortugas, Key West and Port Royal, where large Government contracts are in progress. At Tortugas an immense coaling station, with all the equipment, docks and sheds for holding and quickly supplying warships with coal, is being erected in accordance with a contract issued just before the declaration of war with Spain. At Port Royal large shops are being put up to make that station capable of effecting repairs to vessels which may be overhauled in the big drydock at that port. All of this work will be inspected by Capt. Endicott with a view of making some further recommendations to the Secretary for increasing the efficiency of these stations.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Navy Department recognized the possibility of war as early as Jan. 11, and began to take such measures as could not give offence or excite remark, but would avoid isolation of vessels and unnecessary reduction of squadron strength. The European squadron was assembled at Lisbon, by orders of Jan. 26, the Asiatic at Hong Kong, orders of Feb. 25. All commanders were ordered to retain men whose leave was about to expire, to keep well supplied with coal, etc. Ammunition was dispatched March 3 to the Asiatic Squadron and on March 3 the enlistment of complements for the Columbia and Minneapolis was ordered, exceeding the established quota of enlisted men. These and many other judicious preparations placed our Navy in the best position it could command.

The Maine, it is well known, was ordered to Havana Jan. 24 and was blown up Feb. 15, and the Board of Inquiry reported March 21. During the interval the Albany and New Orleans were bought in England. The North Atlantic fleet was strengthened and concentrated near Key West and the Flying Squadron was organized. The $50,000,000 appropriation was made March 9, and the Oregon swung out to her great run March 19, arriving off Florida May 24. The safety of the long Atlantic coast was looked after by the Northern Patrol Squadron, under Commo. J. A. Howell, organized April 20, the day before Congress declared war.

We need not repeat the oft told story of the war, but occasionally the Secretary's report reveals some unusual though not always novel view of its conduct or effects. Dewey's victory at Manila gave us a saving of insurance rates and the Pacific coast a freedom from alarms that were of great pecuniary benefit. The casualties in the fight with Cervera in addition to one killed, were "10 wounded, most of them in the drum of the ear by the concussion caused by the guns." Even the Department has not been able to guess what sent the Reina Mercedes out to sure destruction by our guns.

The story of Cervera's brilliant evasion of our fleets, all the more brilliant now that we know how hard pushed he was for coal, has been told very fully in these columns. The account of our delay in blockading Santiago Harbor is told as we have given it. The history of Santiago's fall is also given succinctly, not omitting the fact that Admiral Sampson intimated that he ought to be one of the signatories to the capitulation which Gen. Shafter refused to permit. The other operations of the Navy are summarized with brevity.

The story of the differences between Admiral Sampson and General Shafter as to the plan of operations at Santiago is told. It was agreed between them that the positions occupied by the eastern and western batteries of the enemy should be carried to enable the vessels of the Navy to enter the harbor. "The possession of these points insured the destruction of the mines, the entrance of the naval vessels, and an attack upon Admiral Cervera's squadron. To this plan General Shafter gave cordial assent. The landing place on which he finally decided was Daiquiri."

An officer of the Navy was put in charge of the disembarkation and all the troops were successfully landed by the boats of the Navy.

"A report of his bombardment of the enemy's forts and batteries was sent to General Shafter, and Admiral Sampson stated that it was impossible to force an entrance to the harbor until the channel could be cleared of mines, which could only be done after the forts at the entrance of the harbor were taken by our troops. General Shafter replied that it was not possible to say when he could take the batteries at the harbor's mouth, and urged that an effort be immediately made by the Navy to force an entrance. Admiral Sampson wrote to General Shafter that the forts which had been bombarded by the squadron could not inconvenience the Army in capturing the city, as they could not fire except to seaward; that as the channel to the harbor was strewn with observation mines an effort to force an entrance would result in the sinking of one or more naval vessels and in closing the entrance to the harbor; but that if it was desired that the Navy should attempt to force the entrance he would at once prepare to undertake it, although he had hoped that an attack by the Army on the shore batteries from the rear would leave the Navy at liberty to drag the channel for torpedoes."

The operations of the blockaders are described and we are told that "the blockade was of an extremely arduous character, generally unrelieved by the exhilaration of combat. Many devoted officers and crews, from the beginning of the war to the end, rendered most valuable and conscientious service without opportunity for winning distinction in battle."

The operations off Puerto Rico are briefly referred to. May 7 Admiral Sampson received instructions at Cape Haitien that the vessels accompanying him were not to be risked or crippled in the bombardment of fortifications, as it was considered unwise to risk any of the vessels of our Navy until the Spanish fleets had been met and destroyed. The sinking of the Merrimac is described as now one of the well-known historic marvels of naval adventure and enterprise, in which Naval Constructor Hobson and his men won undying fame.

The service of the Marines is praised warmly and the increase of the corps to 5,000 men recommended. During the war about 4,000 men were added to the enlisted force from the Naval Militia, who, as we all know, did everything that could be expected of them.

Of the Naval Militia the Secretary says: "These organizations were largely recruited outside of the seafaring class, and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation, and the habits of the sea which are essential to immediate efficient service in the Navy. On the other hand, they were men of a high standard of education and intelligence, and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the knowledge necessary for their efficiency. Considering their lack of experience, the services rendered by them were so valuable that the country has been amply repaid for the money expended in their instruction and training. The officers and men of the Auxiliary naval force displayed special aptitude for the work connected with patrol duty, owing to their intimate knowledge of home waters and their acquaintance with the harbors, bases of supply, and local prevailing weather conditions."

While the Coast Signal Service "was not called upon to report the movements of any of the Spanish ships, it gave a feeling of security to the people along our entire coast line; and the experience gained by the instruction of this large number of men in the use of the international code flags and books, and the 'wigwag' code and naval night signals, will greatly add to the efficiency of such a service should it be necessary to again organize it."

The enlisted force, which numbered 12,500 at the beginning of the war, increased to 24,123 men by Aug. 15. The coast was watched by 41 vessels of the auxiliary fleet, and by 2,326 men of the Coast Signal Service. The policy of improving the Navy Yards and stations is commended. The largest item of supplies was of course coal, of which 452,551 tons were bought at a cost of $2,122,000. The fifteen colliers purchased and armed did their work in the most satisfactory manner.

Two hundred and twenty-five retired officers were employed at some time during the war, and 90 still remain on active duty. Up to Sept. 24, 856 appointments to the Navy had been made.

All departments of the service have been driven at high pressure. The gun foundry at Washington has turned out 112 guns of various calibers. Six hundred and twenty guns for the main batteries of our vessels have been completed and 170 more ordered. The first guns of the new design which will give greater velocity of projectile will be assigned to the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri battleships, and to the four new harbor defence monitors. It is satisfactory to know that the work on gun construction is well in advance of vessels ordered. All vessels hereafter fitted out will receive smokeless powder.

The Illinois and sister battleships will have a new type of high-power 12-inch gun instead of the 13-inch. The main batteries of the new ships will contain four 12-inch rifles in two turrets and sixteen improved 6-inch quick-firing guns in casemates, in place of four 13-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns, in the Illinois class. The maximum thickness of armor to be employed in the new vessels will be 12 inches for the main belt in place of 16½ inches heretofore used, improvements in the manufacture of armor warranting this reduction. They will also have the first submerged torpedo tubes installed in our Navy.

We are glad to learn that "the Department has taken certain preliminary steps with a view to the adoption of a uniform caliber for small arms and machine guns and a uniform standard small-arm cartridge for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. It is, in the opinion of the Department, very desirable that the different branches of the military service should be armed with the same weapon and supplied with the same ammunition."

The report of the Paymaster General covering the financial operations of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, shows that the total credits under all naval appropriations amounted to $137,042,869.72, and the total debits were $58,743,929.37, leaving a balance on June 30 of $78,298,940.35.

The Navy received $29,973,274.22 out of the fifty million appropriation and acted with so much zeal that only $618,447.17 is reported as "not obligated."

The estimates for the ensuing year are:

Navy Department.	Estimates, 1899.	Appropriated, 1899.	Estimates, 1900.
Pay of the Navy...	$8,449,060.00	$17,955,460.00	$12,726,440.00
Pay miscellaneous..	300,000.00	400,000.00	500,000.00
Contingent, Navy...	7,000.00	7,000.00	20,000.00
Navigation Bureau.	597,675.00	745,175.00	495,125.00
Naval Academy	234,577.45	232,978.45	195,453.45
Ordnance Bureau...	9,664,551.00	8,519,551.00	2,475,124.00
Equipment Bureau.	8,074,153.40	8,115,153.40	2,615,455.10
Bureau of Yards and Docks	392,710.44	442,710.44	453,442.23
Public works:			
Yards and docks..	5,044,612.50	4,908,012.50	5,883,599.00
Naval Academy ..	.....	500,000.00	2,120,000.00
Naval Observatory.	34,200.00	11,200.00	10,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	361,600.00	353,100.00	192,500.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	1,525,432.03	3,175,432.03	3,220,432.03
Bureau of Construction and Repair..	3,143,007.00	10,564,407.00	3,423,407.00
Bureau of Steam Engineering	1,167,900.00	6,427,900.00	1,207,900.00
Marine Corps	1,191,966.13	1,945,154.13	1,366,971.27
Increase of the Navy:			
Construction and machinery	3,970,473.00	13,648,473.00	5,992,402.00
Armor and armament	4,254,800.00	7,162,800.00	4,000,000.00
Equipment	215,000.00	415,000.00	200,000.00
Auxiliary naval force	.....	3,000,000.00	.....
Emergency fund ...	.....	25,000,000.00	.....
Grand total	45,538,992.45	113,529,506.95	47,096,251.08

The Secretary recommends the revival of the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, temporarily, as when they were instituted to reward certain officers who rendered distinguished service during the Civil War.

Other recommendations are: 1. A strength of 20,000 men and 2,500 apprentices. 2. Rewards by "some other system" than advancement in numbers, "and also, that in those cases in which officers have during the present war been jumped, it shall be provided that this shall not operate to their disadvantage, and that they shall still have their regular promotion as before. Bills have been drawn for both these objects, and will be submitted to Congress." He says that the jumping done already will deprive some officers of $750 per year in retired pay. 3. Authority to the President to appoint 5 naval cadets yearly from the naval apprentices. 4. The legal institution of the office of Naval Intelligence. 5. A corps of Judge Advocates corresponding to the organization in the Army. 6. A naval reserve on the lines laid down in Commo. Crowninshield's report. 7. The control by the Navy of all sea transport. "To make the transport service efficient it must necessarily be carried on in vessels large enough to carry a complete infantry regiment, with all accoutrements, arms, ammunition, supplies, etc., landing at their destination in as good or better condition than when received on board." 8. The repeal of the five years limit in the statute authorizing the removal of the charge of desertion in certain cases. 9. Retirement for enlisted men who have served thirty years. 10. That the provisions of the act of Aug. 1, 1890, relating to the examination of officers of the Army for promotion, should be made applicable to the Navy. It provides that an examining board shall resolve itself at once into a retiring board in cases where the candidate for promotion is found physically disqualified. 11. That the legal classification of vessels shall be altered to a tonnage basis. 12. Increase of the pay corps. 13. Examination of Chief Engineers preliminary to each step of promotion. 14. Increase of the naval supply fund from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. This fund has been found to advance economy and efficiency.

The passage of the Personnel Bill is advocated at some length, and with great earnestness. The Secretary says: "This measure, it is believed, meets the views of the great body of naval officers. Its essential fairness is recognized by all, and in the opinion of the Department its enactment will result in incalculable benefit to the service.

"The amalgamation of the officers of the line and Engineer Corps is a natural evolution, and involves no radical departure in the education of officers. It removes causes of friction and jealousy; it makes officers of the line capable of performing duty in the engine room as well as on deck, and officers of the Engineer force capable of taking a turn of watch duty or fighting the ship should it become necessary.

"The additional number of officers which it provides is less than was asked for by the Department in its last annual report, but this deficiency it is believed will be made up by the provision authorizing the appointment of warrant machinists.

"The provision with regard to the Naval Academy course will result in the immediate commissioning of the two classes now at sea, and the shortening of the term to four years will make a constant and uniform increase of about 40 per cent. in the number of graduates from that institution.

"It is better if all officers who go into the service have the education of the Naval Academy. The Volunteer officers appointed for the war with Spain have rendered valuable services, but it is necessary to consider the fact that they were not always capable of performing all the duties of the trained officer who, in addition to graduating from the Naval Academy, had the benefit of continued service and experience in the special line of naval work.

"The naval officer of to-day must not alone have a knowledge of seamanship and navigation, but must be trained in the technicalities of electrical engineering, ordnance, the use of the torpedo, be grounded in higher mathematics, and familiar with the customs and practices of the service in its associations with foreign naval and diplomatic representatives. He must be a many-sided man, ready at the orders of the Department to take up any branch of duty and perform it intelligently. The officers who come into the service from civil life, while full of zeal and energy, necessarily lack the training and experience which qualify them to perform many of these duties. Congress, in the act authorizing appointments from civil life, limited such appointments to the period of the emergency created by the war with Spain.

"The number of officers now allowed by law is 921. Under the Personnel Bill law the number will be 1,020. A comparison of the figures as provided by the new bill with the number at present shows that the new line of the Navy will have 18 Rear Admirals, 70 Captains, 112 Commanders, 170 Lieutenant Commanders, 300 Lieutenants and 350 Ensigns. This is a total of 1,020 as compared with the present total in the line and Engineer Corps of 921. This requires an increase of $600,000 in the pay of the Navy of which $360,000 is distributed to the 921 officers now on the list, an average of about $400 for each.

"But why should this be considered, when it is remembered that the pay provided in the bill is only what the officers of the Army and the Marine Corps of like rank have been receiving for years? Are the services of the Navy less valuable to the country? The duties and responsibilities of the naval officer, it is submitted, are certainly equal to those of the other branches of the military service, and the demands upon him, by reason of his absence from home, and the necessity of returning while on shipboard the courtesies of which he is, as the representative of the United States, often a recipient, necessarily involve additional demands upon his private purse. By reason of ability, responsibility, and the value of the services performed, the naval officer is entitled to equal pay with his brother officer in other branches of the military service, and it is hoped that Congress will not longer deny it him.

"The provision granting the privilege of retirement to enlisted men after thirty years' service is only granting them the privilege now enjoyed by the enlisted men in the Army and Marine Corps. It is a simple act of justice to these men, who, after rendering faithful service and incurring the dangers of military life, find themselves in their old age without any provision for their support in their declining years. The enlisted men in the Marine Corps, with whom they serve side by side, are allowed this privilege. It should no longer be denied to the enlisted men in the Navy.

"The section which relates to the reorganization of the Marine Corps provides for an increase in the number of officers, and that the Commandant of the Corps shall have the rank of Brigadier General. During the war the Marine Corps numbered 116 officers and 4,700 men, and the peace strength of the Corps is over 3,000 men. This number should be increased as hereinbefore recommended. From 1867 to 1874 the rank of the Commandant was Brigadier General, and during this period the Corps was smaller than at the present time.

"It is not deemed necessary to discuss this measure in great detail, as its provisions have been so fully and clearly set forth in the very able report submitted with the bill. The Department desires, however, to emphasize the importance of its early consideration and enactment. The Navy has won a warm place in the hearts of our people; it is our strong arm of defence; it has the confidence of the country, and by its magnificent work has entitled itself to every consideration at the hands of Congress. This bill provides at once some measure of reward for past achievement and a promise of increased efficiency and greater usefulness in the future.

"In this connection the Department suggests the propriety of legislation, such as formerly existed, whereby the way may be opened for men in the ranks to rise by merit to official grade. This might be done by authorizing the President to annually appoint, in accordance with section 1515 of the Revised Statutes, five naval cadets from the naval apprentices possessing the legal qualifications, who have been at least two years in the service, one year of which has been spent on board a naval vessel commissioned for sea service.

"The injustice of the present system of rewarding officers for conspicuous conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism is so apparent that the Department sets before Congress the facts in full and recommends a change in the present law on this subject.

The report closes with a generous and deserved tribute to the able and patriotic men who make the Navy what it is. "The Naval War Board, as finally constituted during active operations in the recent war, was composed of Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield and Capt. A. T. Mahan, retired, and was constantly in session at the Navy Department. It was equal to every demand and through it proper control was exercised by the Department over all movements in the field; at the same time all officers there were left ample discretion and were never hampered in their work. The Board was charged with delicate and most important duties, and yet the Department is not aware of an error in its performance of them.

"With such aid as that of this Board in the direction of naval movements; with such most helpful, earnest and adequate Assistant Secretaries as Theodore Roosevelt and his successor, Charles H. Allen; with such efficient and competent bureau officials charged with the maintenance, supply and preparation of the Navy; with such officers in authority at naval stations, and with such officers and men afloat to carry on the campaign, the success of the Naval Department of the Government was assured.

"It is to all these that the country is indebted for whatever good work and renown have been achieved by its Navy in the recent war. The head of the Department can only in a measure aid with a touch here and there. Untrained in the art of naval warfare, without professional knowledge of the technicalities of the service, he is at best only the director of its general progress. Throughout his service in the Department he is greatly indebted for whatever success his administration attains to the intelligence, professional ability and loyalty of those who serve under him. Especially is he dependent upon the chiefs of bureaus, with whom he comes in

direct contact and upon whom he must rely for advice and counsel. In the conduct of the recent war it has been necessary to refuse the earnest requests of these officers for duty with the fleet, where alone distinction and glory could be won. Their services, however, are never more essential to the Department than at such a time, and with a full realization of the fact that many of them have been waiting a lifetime for the very opportunity which the war afforded, the Department felt the keenest regret that they should be denied the privilege of service at the front. The demands upon the officers on duty at the Department and the Navy Yards and stations, alike with those afloat, are much greater in time of war; they are often on duty night and day; their responsibilities are vastly increased; and they, too, deserve reward for meritorious service." The recommendation of the Secretary concerning the new Navy are considered in another article.

"The thanks of the Secretary are due to his private secretary, Mr. Lewis H. Finney, Jr., who has collated the material for this report, and especially to the clerical force of the service, which has faithfully and efficiently met the greatly increased demands incident to the war."

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN HAWAII.

From San Francisco Maj. Gen. Merriam telegraphs: "Reports from Honolulu to Nov. 14. Arizona sailed for Manila with Gen. J. King's detachment, Nov. 10, leaving about 160 men in the hospital. Statement of sick in general hospital as follows: Typhoid cases, 1st New York Regiment, 63, and expeditionary troops, 48; total typhoid, 111; malarial fever and others, including convalescents, 1st New York Regiment, 99, and expeditionary troops, 102; total, 201. Total patients, 312. Deaths since last report, Pvts. William Hayden, Co. I, 18th Inf., and Burton Woodbeck, Co. G; George H. Cowles, Co. H, and Robert E. Wands, Co. C, all of the 1st New York." Gen. Merriam gives it as his opinion that the city of Honolulu is thoroughly infected with typhoid fever. He thinks that in a measure this is possibly due to the men that were sent from here with the disease, who were taken off the transports at Honolulu and put in hospitals there. Gen. King's departure abandons Camp Otis, and Gen. Merriam says it will not be again occupied by troops. Camp McKinley has also been moved to new ground, and every possible sanitary precaution taken to insure the good health of the men.

The War Department has reached the wise conclusion that it is better to quarter our troops sent to Cuba in tents rather than house them in the deserted Spanish barracks. The decision has been reached after a thorough examination by officers of the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments of conditions in Cuba. Health is the first consideration. The tents will be used only temporarily and wooden buildings will be erected as rapidly as possible. Bids have just been received for ten million feet of lumber.

The Treasury Department has recently received the full amount of $13,000 realized on the sale of the cargo of the British collier Restormal, seized by Captain Sigsbee, of the cruiser St. Paul, as she was about to enter Santiago harbor just after the arrival of the Spanish fleet. This money represents the total amount received from the sale of several thousand tons of coal which the Restormal was transporting to Santiago for Cervera when she was captured, the ship having been lately returned to her owners. One-half of the total sum from the sale of the cargo has been turned into the Government to be applied to the Navy pension fund for the care of sick and indigent sailors. Captain Sigsbee and his crew will divide $6,512. Captain Sigsbee's amount will be $976 and the remainder will be distributed to the officers and men in proportion to the pay they receive. Lieut. Comdr. Driggs, as Executive Officer, will get about $200, and the other amounts will range from $100 down to $2. This is the first prize case referred to the Treasury Department for action. In the case of the Restormal it may be several weeks before the payments are completed. Some officers were promoted while at sea, but their commissions were not received by them until after the capture, and the Attorney General has been asked to render an opinion at what rank their share shall be apportioned.

A well known naval officer this week who has had full opportunity for being well informed upon the subject, said to the Washington correspondent of the Journal: "When the history of the war is written the services of our Consular officers in the far East should receive more than ordinary recognition. The work of a number of these men was an important factor in Admiral Dewey's success at Manila, and the zeal and tact displayed by them is a matter known only to the State and Navy Department. One of the Consuls who rendered most valuable service is Consul General Pratt at Singapore. It was he who discreetly obtained the most minute information in regards to the Spanish fleet at Manila and transmitted it to Admiral Dewey before the departure of the American squadron from Hong Kong. The services of this Consul were certainly conspicuous and should be rewarded in some way."

The Navy Department was informed on Thursday of the arrival of the gunboat Helena, which is on her way to join Admiral Dewey's fleet, at Funchal, Madeira, from which point she will continue her voyage without unnecessary delay. This is the second attempt made by the little vessel to join the Asiatic station, the first having been made just prior to the outbreak of the war when she was then with the San Francisco at Lisbon. The Navy Department also received word of the arrival of the cruiser Topeka at Key West en route to Havana, where she will take the place of the Scorpion, under orders to proceed home. The cruiser Panther is ready for sea and would leave League Island Friday for San Juan, where she is to remain for an indefinite period as a guard ship in connection with the naval station just established there.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Joseph G. Cannon, is reported as saying: "The Volunteers who enlisted for the war can hardly be asked to stay in the service for mere garrison or police duty in the various islands. There must then be an enlargement of the Regular Army. I imagine that at least 50,000 men will be required for Cuba alone. A few thousand will also be necessary in Puerto Rico. I believe no sensible man thinks we shall give up the Philippines, and several thousand men will have to be kept there for a long time to maintain order and firmly establish the new system of government fixed upon by the United States. I do not see how we shall be able to get along with less than 100,000 men for some time to come. It goes without the saying that the Navy will grow commensurately with the Army and for like reasons."

At the auction sale of horses from the Horse Show Sampson and Sigsbee brought $2,200, and Miles and Shafter $1,900. Naturally, the Navy were a little ahead.

Five Spanish warships captured by Admiral Dewey in the Philippines will soon form a part of the American squadron attached to Asiatic waters and are to be permanently stationed at Manila, where they will patrol the inland waters and display the Stars and Stripes. Two were captured soon after the battle of Manila Bay and immediately placed in command of naval officers detailed from the fleet, and three others have since been raised and a contract executed with a Hong Kong dockyard involving an expenditure of $500,000 to put them in thorough repair for further service afloat. The latter ships are the Luzon, the Cuba, and the Don Juan de Austria. The first two are steel vessels of about 1,000 tons displacement, 200 feet long, with twin screws, good protective decks, and batteries composed of a number of rapid fire and machine guns. All of these vessels are of recent build and will serve admirably for service in the Philippines. The Callao, one of the first ships captured, has been a part of the fleet since the battle when Admiral Dewey smothered the Spanish fleet and captured or sunk all of the ships then a part of the Spanish naval forces off Cavite. Naval Constructor Capps was instrumental in raising and placing in repair the ships sunk and that are now to be a part of the American squadron in Eastern waters. These vessels, together with half a dozen or more captured in Cuban ports, represent all that the Navy has to show for its brilliant achievement in the war with Spain. None of them is of great value as a war ship, but as the service will require now a large number of the light draught gunboats for duty in the shallow waters of our colonial possessions, all of them will become most useful craft and answer readily the demands of the Navy for suitable ships that it recognizes must be located at least for a time in the ports of Cuba and at Manila.

Colonel Eugene Griffin is vice-president of the General Electric Company, and a West Point graduate and former Captain of Engineers. Lieut. Col. Hodges and many of the other officers were also West Point graduates. The command numbered 47 officers and 887 men and they found a Thanksgiving dinner awaiting them by the generosity of the National Society of New England women. Among the passengers on the ship were Lieut. Clarence Wierner, of General F. D. Grant's staff, who it is reported has been recommended for the post of American military attaché with the British Army in the Soudan; Major Josiah Pierce, who brought General Brooke's reports on the military operations in Puerto Rico; General Sawtelle, of the Commissary Department; Miss Margaret Livingston Chanler, of the Red Cross Society.

Another trial is to be made of the submarine boat Holland, and if it should prove successful that nondescript craft will be added to the fighting strength of the American Navy. The Navy Department has suggested some changes in the machinery of the boat with a view to increasing her efficiency, and she will be fitted to discharge three torpedoes. Two weeks will be required for this work, and the final trial will then be made. At the suggestion of the Holland Company the boat will then give a practical demonstration of its ability to destroy the hulk of a vessel anchored midway of the trial course. The result is awaited with interest by all naval men.

There are thirty newspapers published at Puerto Rico in Spanish, one each at Humacao, Yauco, San German and Aguadilla; six at Mayagues; six at Ponce and fourteen at San Juan. The first American newspaper of Puerto Rico, the San Juan "News," a little four-page, six-column sheet, was published at San Juan Nov. 9. The "News" staff consists of Editor S. E. De Rackin, a newspaper man, formerly of Spokane, Wash.; Manager H. S. Bird, a young lawyer from Madison, Wis., and Walter Bett, of Lincolnshire, England, until recently secretary to the former English Consul of San Juan. In addition the paper employs a Porto Rican reporter, an American foreman printer and two imported negro typesetters from St. Thomas Island.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for placing the Chicago in commission at the New York Navy Yard on Dec. 1 proximo. This vessel is almost a new ship and goes to sea with an increased speed of at least two knots, with a modern battery on board and with her sail power greatly reduced. The list of officers include a large number now serving on the Vermont and at the New York Navy Yard in connection with the repair and outfitting of the ship. Captain Cooper will command her and Lieut. Charles Colohan will be Executive, and Lieut. Rose will be her Navigating Officer. It is believed that eventually she will become flagship on some foreign station.

S. S. City of Pekin, sails from San Francisco for Hawaii, Japan and China on Dec. 9, final connecting mails from New York close at General Post Office Nov. 28, at 6:30 p. m. Final connecting mails for Hawaii for dispatch by S. S. Australia from San Francisco close at New York Post Office, Dec. 8, 6:30 p. m. S. S. Vreen sails Saturday, Nov. 26, for St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Demerara, mails closing at New York Post Office at 11 a. m. S. S. Karthago sails Nov. 26 for Cienfuegos, mails closing at New York Post Office at 10:30 a. m.

The auxiliary cruiser Panther, used during the war as a marine transport, is to be pressed into service again and will be ordered to Puerto Rican waters. She will be in charge of Comdr. Aaron Ward. It is intended that the Panther shall be used as a station ship, independent of the North Atlantic fleet, and applied only to such purposes as Comdr. Snow, Commandant of the San Juan Station, may think necessary. She is now laid up in reserve at the League Island Navy Yard.

In the Afghan campaign the 10th Field Battery fired at the almost bloodless taking of the Tangai Pass no less than 476 rounds of shrapnel shell. The 5th Bombay Mountain Battery appears to have expended no less than 1,956 rounds during the operations, it having been in action at various points throughout the Tirah expedition. The effects of the fire may have been satisfactory, but the loss of life to the enemy, though unknown, is thought to have been very light.

Civil Engineer Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, reports that the large coaling station now building at Dry Tortugas will be ready early this winter and a most complete outfit will them be available for the speedy coaling of warships. He found satisfactory progress also in the work at Key West, where large coal sheds are building and other facilities added for increasing the handling of coal.

Three young assistant naval constructors, Ruhm, Spear and Zahn passed their examinations for promotion and will be appointed Naval Constructors. These young men were recommended for promotion by Chief Constructor Hichborn recently. Mr. Ruhm is on duty at Mare Island, Mr. Zahm at the Navy Department, and Mr. Spear at Newport News.

ARMY.—(Continued from page 303.)

Leave 2d Lieut. Merch. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., extended one month.

Leave Post Chaplain Sewall N. Pilchard, extended 20 days.

Leave 2d Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf., further extended two months.

A. A. Surg. M. A. Robert, ordered to Manila.

Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., from Washington to Philadelphia and New York.

CIR. NO. 51, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 25, 1898.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for information of all concerned:

Military Record.—The words "Served during the Spanish-American War, 1898," may be written after the heading, "Military records" on the back of discharge papers of enlisted men who served during war with Spain, and in addition thereto the country in which soldier served may also be stated; for example, "Served during the Spanish War, 1898, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, or in the Philippines," as the case may be.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

The councils of the Royal Arcanum of New York and Brooklyn propose to present a sword to Admiral Schley, who is a Past Regent of Farragut Council No. 660, of Washington.

Capt. G. H. Palmer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Palmer are at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

The decision of the Controller is that contract surgeons are entitled to reimbursement for meals not exceeding $3 per day, as their rights are measured by the terms of their contracts, which agree to furnish them one ration in kind per day. There was an extra "not" in the decision, as we published it, which was a clerical error.

On the Obdam on her last trip to Puerto Rico were Mrs. Frederick D. Grant and Lieut. Grant, who go to join Gen. Grant. Among the other passengers were Mrs. T. F. Ryan, wife of Capt. Ryan; Capt. and Mrs. T. T. Leigh, Capt. W. P. Evans and wife and two children; Mrs. McIntyre, wife of Lieut. McIntyre, and two children; Lieuts. John F. Fuller, W. R. Doores, Frank Mahoney, Frank E. Crenshaw, Alvin Barton, Alexander Richardson, and Edward Williams.

Governor Bloxam, of Florida, has issued a call for a national convention to assemble at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 8, to suggest and formulate plans for reorganizing the National Guard of the whole country and the measure is said to be receiving support from other Governors. There is no doubt that national uniformity would advance the interests and value of the Guard if an effort is made to apply the experiences of the war to its organization.

A court martial has been ordered to meet at League Island Navy Yard, Pa., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, for the trial of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, U. S. N., upon charges growing out of the administration of the work under his charge. The court will consist of Commo. H. L. Howison and Capts. J. J. Read, J. H. Sands, R. P. Leary, T. F. Jewell, Comdrs. C. J. Train and G. E. Ide and Naval Constructors W. H. Varney and W. L. Mintonye, with Lieut. J. J. Knapp as Judge Advocate.

Paymr. W. B. Wilcox, and Naval Cadet L. R. Sargent, U. S. N., who are attached to the monitor Monadnock, have returned to Manila after an interesting six weeks' tour in the interior of the island of Luzon. They crossed the provinces of Pang-Asinan and Nueva Ecija, and traveled over the mountains. The scenery is described as magnificent, and the roads execrable. The officers visited the watershed of the Rio Grande and Cazayan. They say its fertility is marvelous. The towns are quiet and prosperous, the plains were highly cultivated and the mountains were splendidly timbered. The rivers were mostly without bridges, and are almost impassable during the rainy season.

Our Army orders show that the movement of troops to Cuba will soon be in full swing, but we understand that no pressure will be exerted to place men on the island hastily. The number of transports assembled at Savannah is not large. On the other hand disappointment is felt because it will not be possible for United States troops to go to Cienfuegos before the first of January. It has been the purpose of the Secretary of War to have this place occupied by the first of December, but it will be impossible for the Spanish garrison of 19,000 men to evacuate by that time. Some time ago orders were issued from the War Department directing the brigade under the command of Gen. Snyder to be in readiness for immediate service for duty at Cienfuegos, but the order has been countermanded and probably the men in this brigade will be sent to some other part of Cuba. The Spanish government expects to ship 10,000 troops next week and other transports will follow rapidly. The resignation of Gen. Blanco and many other prominent officials indicates that the preparation for evacuation is nearly completed. Mariel to which part of the 2d Corps goes is the seaport of Pinar del Rio province and Guanajay is fifteen miles inland. The east and west ends of the island will soon be in our care. Cienfuegos and Havana at opposite ends of the trans-insular railroad will probably be the last points given up.

In copying the observations of Mr. H. W. Wilson on the Spanish-American War, and its results, published in the Army and Navy Journal Nov. 5, the New York "Maritime Register" says: "Our readers will find his conclusions very interesting, and while we disagree on some points, we concur on the main questions. Mr. Wilson considers seriatim the results of the war as far as due to strategy, tactics and personnel. Concerning the strategical operations of the Spanish fleets, he finds fault with the Spanish Government for not providing sufficient coal for Cervera's and Camara's vessels and for placing the former under command of a General, resulting first in the criminal detention of Cervera in Santiago Harbor and afterwards, when too late, in sending his vessels out of the harbor to certain destruction. Thus far we agree with Mr. Wilson's conclusions; we also agree with him, that it is the paramount duty of a naval power when at war to keep in touch with the enemy's fleet, a duty sadly neglected by the United States, principally on account of an inadequate scouting flotilla. To this neglect was due the vain and unnecessary maneuvers by Sampson's and Schley's fleets in search of Cervera, and had the enemy been intelligently directed, serious consequences might have followed. We can, however, not agree with the author's contention, that the additional protection of our coast line afforded by Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads was a strategical error, as our Strategical Board had to take into account in the beginning of the war a possible menace of our coasts by a powerful Spanish fleet. We fully indorse, however, Mr. Wilson's technical conclusions, principally dealing with the structural details in the building of war vessels, the effectiveness of guns, employment of torpedo boats, etc., and also with the high tribute to our efficient gunners and engineers."

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N., who was placed upon the retired list Nov. 22, on account of age, was born in Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1836, and was appointed Acting Midshipman at the Naval Academy Oct. 1, 1851, and graduated No. 3 in his class in 1854. During his long and distinguished service he was Executive Officer of the steamer Indianola at the time it captured the Mexican steamer General Miramon at Vera Cruz on March 6, 1860. While on blockade duty on the Atlantic coast in the brig Perry, he captured the privateer Savannah, with a number of other prizes. While on the Cambridge he towed the frigate St. Lawrence into action when the Merrimac engaged the fleet at Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. He was Executive Officer of the Passaic when she engaged in the attack on Fort McAllister, March 3, 1863, and was commended by the commanding officer engaged in the attack on Fort Sumter on April 7, 1863. He commanded the Nahant in the attack on Sumter, May 16, 1864, and was Executive Officer of the Monadnock from September, 1864, to March, 1865, taking part in both attacks on Fort Fisher and being officially commended. He was Assistant Hydrographer from February to November, 1873, and again from June, 1874, to August, 1875, and commanded the Tuscarora from August, 1875, to August, 1876, and ran a line of deep sea soundings from Honolulu to Brisbane, Australia, and reported on the state of affairs in Samoa. Admiral Miller has served in the Lighthouse Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, as Captain of the Navy Yard, New York, and Commandant of the Navy Yard, Boston, and on the Special Mission to England in 1897, and from that duty to the command of the Pacific Station, from which he was relieved just before retirement. Admiral Miller was promoted Past Midshipman, Nov. 22, 1856; Master, Jan. 22, 1858; Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1860; Lieutenant Commander, July 16, 1862; Commander, Jan. 25, 1870; Captain, May 28, 1881; Commodore, April 16, 1894, and Rear Admiral, March 21, 1897. Commodore Henry L. Howison will succeed to the vacancy in the list of Rear Admirals caused by the retirement of Miller.

The leap of Naval Cadet Byron A. Long left end substitute of the Naval Academy, on Saturday, in the game with the University of Virginia, which the Academy won by a score of 6 to 0, was not only the event of the season at the Naval Academy on the football grounds, but was the most remarkable play of the gridiron in the institution, in all the twenty years that the Cadets have been playing football. It was the one chance the Cadets had to score. Virginia's strong defence had made them kick the ball right under the eaves of the University's goal. The Academy tried a quarter back. A score of players were in the bunch to take it. A Virginian's hands right on it as the oval descended. Suddenly, far above the circumference of other hands, a pair went up. The pigskin fell into them, and they clasped it like a vice. A few inches remained to the visitors' goal line and the Cadets made it on the next dash. The event took every one by surprise. Long was the smallest player of the twenty-two and was never seriously heard of before, and was at the strategic end simply because there was no one else to go, and he did the work, and more, intended for him. How far he rose straight in the air none will be able to tell. An eyewitness declared he went six feet; the consensus of opinion was that it was from three to four feet from the ground. It was probably from two to three feet. The event goes down as one of the historic points of Naval Academy football. Cadet Long is "a youngster," third classman, and comes from California.

We see it stated that since the return of the 10th Cavalry a petition has been prepared by the men who were under Capt. Ayres, praying for his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. This must refer to men no longer in the service, for Capt. Ayres is an officer of too much experience to permit the circulation in his command of a petition in violation of the Fifth Article, of Army Regulations. It is one of the most important provisions of the Regulations and simply embodies what was the wholesome rule governing the action of one of our most successful Generals, Ulysses S. Grant. This was to permit his service to speak for itself, to accept whatever duty came to him and to refrain under all circumstances from endeavoring by any personal action to push himself above his fellows. It is the rule that leads to the truest success and is one absolutely essential to the discipline and efficiency of the military service. Capt. Ayres understands this too well to lend any countenance to the indiscreet attempts of unwise friends to push his fortunes.

Our good Secretary of the Navy writes his annual report as a woman is said to write a letter; the best of it is in the postscript. After detailing the year's operations he has a postscript which he calls "Legislation recommended," and offers the scheme for naval construction which we print elsewhere, and then gives the straight tip about the Philippines, the first intimation that could be called official in any sense: "With the territorial acquisitions of the present year, if the Philippines are also annexed to the United States, its outlying territorial possessions will be so great and so extended that this increase of naval force will be necessary; and, as two or three years will be required for the construction of the ships enumerated, appropriations sufficient for beginning them should be made now. Otherwise the authorization of the second of the above recommendations at the coming session of Congress would be enough."

Certain members of the 24th Separate Company who failed to pass the physical examination at Camp Black were placed in the provisional 124th company by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, but on the re-establishment of the old company as a National Guard command they have refused to drill. They said that if they were not strong enough for outdoor military work they were not strong enough for indoor military work. We consider their position unassailable. The man who is rejected by the military authorities for any reason moral, mental or physical is thereby discharged. It is evident that Gen. Tillinghast has not heard of the recommendation which so many Army officers have made that Guardsmen should have the same, or nearly the same, examination on entering as recruits for the Army. What nonsense it would be to call out all the weaklings and form them into separate regiments! State service can be trying as well as national service.

The President's Commission listens to a torrent of opinions and assertions, but rarely enjoys the opportunity of hearing of a definite, concrete complaint. Dr. G. A. Smith, who was in charge of the 2d Division, 3d Corps Hospital at Camp Thomas, was asked by Gen. Dodge, "Did you ever make a report direct to headquarters? Dr. Smith—"I once wrote a report to the Surgeon General, but I think it never got any further than General Compton's office. I was asked by General Compton and Major Jenny to withdraw it, as I might get into disfavor personally, but I told them there was nothing in it that I wished to withdraw." Gen. Dodge—"When we get back to Washington we will see if it ever reached the Surgeon General's office."

The Commissary General of the Army has recently made a contract with Mr. J. W. Overton, of Texas, for furnishing fresh beef to the interior garrisons in Cuba. The beef is to be furnished for 9¾ cents per pound. According to the contract the beef is to be driven to the garrison points and delivered dressed to the Commissary officers. The interior points specified do not include places which can be reached by rail from seaports, and only such towns in the interior where small garrisons are situated. It is the intention of the Subsistence Department to furnish all garrisons which can be readily reached by rail from the seaports with what beef is necessary.

Pvt. Goss, of the 71st New York Vols., in his recent testimony before the Investigating Commission, paid tribute to the Regulars as follows: "Until we met the Regulars at Lakeland, we didn't have sense enough to make soup or bake bread. The Regulars showed us how to take care of ourselves. Up to that time we always fried our meat. After we learned a few tricks from the Regulars about baking bread, making soup and adapting ourselves to circumstances in general we got along finely." "You were all right, then," said Gen. Beaver, "after you 'caught on' from the other fellows?" "Yes, sir."

A correspondent at Camp Wetherill, S. C., writing Nov. 22, says: "We are beautifully located here, the weather is perfect, and conditions for drilling in the battle formation most excellent. Plenty of hills, underbrush, woodland, rivers and rivulets, etc., etc., not excluding the marshes and barbed wire! This command is at least equal to the best, health since muster in—second call—superior, and we have not lost a man, due to an efficient medical department, and the unceasing vigilance of our commanding officer, Col. Gillmore (Captain, 10th U. S. Cav., retired.)"

The 1st D. C. Volunteers enjoyed the honor of receiving from the hand of the President, medals which were presented to the command by citizens of the District of Columbia. President McKinley made a brief address to the members of the regiment, in which he spoke of their gallantry and bravery throughout the war, and said he felt sure that if the country needed them hereafter, every one would gladly and willingly re-enlist in the service.

The National Lancers of Boston, Mass., will hold its annual Military Levee at its armory on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, 1898. The committee in charge are Capt. D. A. Young, Lieut. F. K. Neal, and Lieut. Geo. Proctor. The Reception Committee are Maj. A. Dearborn, L. Slade, G. E. Richardson, G. S. Holt, Capt. C. F. Thurston, Maj. H. G. Kemp, Col. H. D. Andrews, Capt. E. B. Wadsworth, Capt. A. D. Nichols, Capt. D. K. Emerson, and Capt. O. A. Jones.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Col. C. Hobart, U. S. A., is at 54 Walton avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Lotos Club, New York, will entertain Admiral Schley on Saturday of this week.

Bvt. Maj. Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., is at 714 Twentieth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. and Miss Almy will not return to their Washington home before some time early in December.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., has been visiting his brother-in-law, L. G. Nesmith, at San Jose, Cal.

The "Official Gazette" of Madrid, Nov. 23, published a decree accepting the resignation of Marshal Blanco as Governor General of Cuba.

The retirement of Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., on Dec. 25 will make Rear Admiral Geo. Dewey the ranking officer of the Navy.

Maj. C. G. Starr, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V. (Captain, 1st U. S. Infantry), and Lieut. Col. W. A. Rafferty, 2d U. S. Cav., are stopping at 114 Madison avenue, New York City.

We regret to learn that Capt. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., is in the hospital at Fort Douglas suffering with malarial fever. He was en route to Denver, Col., from Honolulu, but was too ill to get there.

The address of Mrs. F. B. Stephenson, wife of Dr. Stephenson, U. S. N., while she is in Europe with her daughter during the cruise of Dr. Stephenson on the Oregon, is care of Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. and Miss Vose, wife and daughter of Maj. Vose, 6th Art., are stopping at Hotel Kennert, Baltimore, having recently arrived from New York, where they attended on Nov. 10 the marriage of Mrs. Vose's niece, Miss Elsie Barber, to Frederick Prime Delafield, a promising young lawyer, and nephew of the late Gen. Delafield, U. S. A.

Of the Government officials at the Omaha Exposition Maj. Ward and Capt. Cox are still there, but Maj. W. H. H. Michael, representative of the State Department, and J. E. Benedict and W. H. Newhall, representing the National Museum, have gone to Washington, Lieut. Comdr. Stedman, of the Navy, has gone to Chicago, and Lieut. Logan, of the Marine Corps, has gone East.

Chief Engr. Williamson, U. S. N., Mrs. and the Misses Williamson, are again in their home, 2006 R street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hall, who was formerly Miss Marie Williamson, will be with them this winter. Mrs. Herbert Wilson, who was Miss Bessie Williamson, has moved into her new house, 1706 Twenty-first street, and will have her aunt, the wife of Surg. H. S. Percy, with her this winter.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Thomas Tingey Craven, U. S. N., to Miss Marie Antoinette Merritt, of Baltimore, Md. The bride-elect is the daughter of Mr. Joseph Alfred Merritt. Ensign Craven is the grandson of the distinguished American Admiral Thomas Tingey Craven, who was retired from active service Dec. 30, 1860. He graduated in 1896, and was No. 4 in a class of thirty-eight.

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion will hold its monthly banquet at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7. Among the candidates for membership are C. Delehanty, of the Navy, 1st class; Gwynn Richard Hancock, grandson of General Hancock, 1st class, by inheritance; James Albert Woodruff, son of Colonel C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A. Cadets at the Military Academy, and Henry Burke Closson, son of Col. H. W. Closson, U. S. A., the last two second class.

In his testimony before the Army Commission, Colonel Roosevelt paid tribute to Assistant Surgeon James R. Church, of the Rough Riders, a former Princeton football player who, he said, frequently ran to the front and, putting a man on his shoulder, would dash with him to the rear. He also told how admirably Gen. Youngs handled the brigade until he got ill. The Colonel called attention to the marked superiority of the smokeless powder over black powder, especially in the case of artillery.

Gen. and Mrs. Pearson expect to reach Huntsville, Ala., about the first of December.

Lieut. Col. H. O. Williams, 1st Miss. Vols. (1st Lieut., 11th U. S. Inf.), is at Columbia, Tenn.

Mrs. W. L. Haskin, wife of Lieut. Col. Haskin, 2d U. S. Art., is at 106 Madison avenue, New York City.

P. A. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, U. S. N., is at 813 Twenty-first street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for a short time.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., arrived at Balston Spa, N. Y., Nov. 22, to spend Thanksgiving with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Redmond.

Ensign and Mrs. Roland Curtin have taken apartments at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston. They were married a short time since in New York.

The marriage of Lieut. Richards, U. S. M. C., and Miss Mills of Texas, is postponed until some date yet to be determined upon after the New Year.

Advices from Fort Hamilton this week report improvement in the condition of Gen. William Montrose Graham, U. S. A., down with typhoid pneumonia.

Gen. John Moore, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore have returned to 903 Sixteenth street, their Washington home, where they will be during the coming winter.

Mrs. S. Y. Seyburn, wife of Col. Seyburn, is now settled for the winter in the house on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, formerly occupied by Mr. Fitch.

P. A. Engr. Patton, U. S. N., and Miss Williams, daughter of Gen. Williams, of P street, Washington, will be married on the fifth of the coming month.

Gen. and Mrs. Compton have been in Washington, D. C., on a short visit at the Ebbitt House, but have gone to the General's station at Presidio, California.

Capt. Charles Deems, 6th U. S. Art., of Fort Caswell, N. C., is spending a short Thanksgiving leave in Baltimore, Md., with headquarters at the Baltimore Club.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Maj. Allen Smith, 1st Cav., who is now at Annapolis, at the Maryland Hotel, with her two daughters, expects to pass the winter in Washington.

Lieut. Bayliss, 10th U. S. Inf., who has been on sick leave, was in Washington during the past week for a few days en route to Huntsville, Ala., to join his regiment.

Officers of the Army lately visiting in New York City are Col. C. R. Greenleaf, A. S. G., Grand Hotel; Lieut. H. A. White, Hotel Imperial; Lieut. Col. A. S. Rowan, Manhattan.

Col. Eugene Griffin and his regiment of 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineers, received a most hearty welcome and reception on their arrival in New York this week from Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Wood and family joined Gen. Leonard Wood at Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 22, and are now comfortably quartered at his residence, formerly occupied by the British Consul.

Mr. Rutherford Corbin, son of Brig. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, who has been very ill since his return from Cuba, is now recuperating at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Maj. Kirkman, 10th U. S. Inf., has changed her place of residence in Washington from 1318 Columbia Road, to the house on Sixteenth street, corner of Corcoran street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane, the latter formerly Miss Lucille Blackburn, daughter of ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, are keeping house this winter in K street, near Seventeenth street, Washington.

Miss Greeley, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Greeley, will make her debut this winter in society. Cards are out for a tea to be given in her honor by Mrs. and Miss Hazeltine on the third of December.

Surg. Andrew M. Moore, U. S. N., and family have returned to Washington and occupy for the winter the fine home, No. 1626, Fifteenth street. Miss Moore has just completed her education in Berlin.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. McCartney are enjoying a visit from Lieut. and Mrs. Wm. M. Irwin, U. S. N., at their home, 1704 Nineteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Irwin is a sister of Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Capt. Carroll Mercer, has been on a visit to Camp Meade, prior to her husband's departure for the South and thence to Cuba, where Mrs. Mercer will visit him during the coming winter.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Surg. Franklin Rogers, of the Navy, is stopping with relations in Baltimore. Mrs. Rogers will be remembered as Miss Bessie Hill, of Washington, D. C. Surg. Rogers is at present at Lancaster, Pa.

The sad death of P. A. Engr. Conant, of the Naval Academy staff, will call for a new appointment to fill the position. It is not impossible that P. A. Engr. Thos. W. Kinkaid, U. S. N., late of the U. S. S. Machias, may be detailed for the vacancy.

The excellent paper on "Hospital Ships: The Bay State," by C. A. Siegfried, M. D., Med. Ins., U. S. N., has been issued in pamphlet form by the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Dr. Siegfried himself fitted and superintended the construction of the Bay State.

The Medical Survey on Chief Engr. Augustus Able, U. S. N., finds him to be suffering from a severe stroke of paralysis and recommend that he be given sick leave, but his condition is so serious that the Surgeon General deems an examination by the Retiring Board should be held.

The next retirements in the Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy, for age, will be Medical Director George Cooke, U. S. N., on the 12th of next month, and Pay Director Rufus Parks, on the 9th of next April. Chief Engr. George J. Burnap, U. S. N., retires on the 10th of February, 1899.

Capt. and Mrs. Chas. O'Neil have taken apartments at the Grafton on Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C. Capt. O'Neil, as head of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, is engaged in elaborating plans for the increased demand for Naval guns and mounts required by the greatly enlarged demands for the future.

Miss Ellen Williams, and Mr. John Bryson Patton will be married on Monday, the 5th of December, at the residence of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Williams, U. S. A. Miss Miles, daughter of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and the Misses Williams, sisters of the bride, will be bridesmaids. Ensign Philip Williams will be best man.

The wedding event of the present Washington season came off last Wednesday, the 23d, when Miss Lucy Ashby Bayne, daughter of Dr. J. W. Bayne, was married to Lieut. E. S. Theall, U. S. M. C. The affair was a full naval function, and the officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Defrees, rector of St. Mark's Church.

Chief Engr. Robert W. Milligan, U. S. N., of the New York, was at the Navy Department during the week on business connected with his ship. In common with the other vessels of Admiral Schley's squadron, the New York is in better condition for the contingencies of the immediate future than when the Spanish war broke out.

Capt. H. Jervey, C. E., U. S. A., is at New Orleans, La.

Maj. W. C. Forbush, 9th U. S. Cav., is at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Lieut. S. G. Jones, Jr., 5th U. S. Cav., is at Eureka Springs, Ark.

Maj. R. W. Johnson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is on duty at Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. J. S. Poland will be at 1436 Pine street, Philadelphia, for the winter.

Mrs. T. M. Woodruff, wife of Capt. Woodruff, U. S. A., is at St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. P. W. Davison, 22d U. S. Inf., leaves New York City this week for the West.

Mrs. A. W. Chase, wife of 2d Lieut. Chase, 2d U. S. Art., is at 1903 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Miley, U. S. V., rejoined at Governors Island early in the week from a tour of inspection on the New England seaboard.

Capt. and Mrs. D. R. Burnham and their son, Mr. R. B. Burnham, are pleasantly located for the season at 147 Marengo avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Hamilton from sick leave, and has taken command of Battery H, of his regiment.

Major George R. Dyer, of the 12th New York, son of Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, visited friends in New York this week before returning to Americus, Ga.

Asst. Paymr. Timothy O'Leary, U. S. N., who has been attached to the Nashville, was married at St. Stephen's Church, New York, to Clara M. Oldham, Nov. 14.

Maj. and Mrs. Lewis Smith, U. S. A., have returned from their Southern trip through California, and are now located at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. They will receive on Mondays.

Lieut. W. P. Pence, 5th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival in the United States from Porto Rico, to spend a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

Col. T. H. Bliss, S. D., U. S. A., lately from Cuba, and now in Washington, goes to Macon, Ga., to resume his position on the staff of Maj. Gen. Wheeler.

The "Medical News" Nov. 5 published an article on "The Modern Small-arm Projectile and the Wound it Inflicts; A Report of Fifty Cases," by William Francis Campbell.

Mrs. Edgerly, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Revira, Miss Young, Mrs. Wright and daughter, Mrs. Pattison, Mrs. Mackay are living with Mrs. Stovall at Summerville, about a quarter of a mile from the camp at Augusta, Ga.

Chief Engr. W. B. Brooks, U. S. N., retired, has practically finished his duty at the Union Bridge Company, Athens, Pa., and after six months' active service will return to his home in Erie, Pa., and again to the retired list.

The hospital ship Solace, Capt. Dunlap, which left Guantanamo Nov. 13 and Gibara Nov. 14, arrived at Quarantine, New York, Nov. 19. Lieut. W. P. Ponce, of the 5th Artillery, who is suffering from typhoid fever, was among her passengers.

Capt. R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., Naval Attaché of the American Peace Commission in Paris, arrived, accompanied by Mrs. Bradford, in New York, Nov. 19, on the steamship Paris, and went on to Washington to confer with the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Paul Clendenin and Miss Bessie Clendenin have left the DeSoto Hotel in Savannah, and are now staying at 19 Gordon street, West, in that city. Maj. Clendenin is in camp with the 2d Division, of which he is Chief Surgeon. He is also in command of the 2d Division Hospital.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Carter, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., came from Washington, D. C., to New York early in the week to officially receive the President of Costa Rica, Senor Don Rafael Yglesias, who arrived on the steamship Altai, of the Atlas line. A detail of troops to escort him to his hotel had been ordered by Gen. Shafter, but the honor was modestly declined.

The late Mrs. Mary Adele Davison, wife of Lieut. Davison, of the 22d U. S. Infantry, who died in New York City, Nov. 11, was a daughter of Col. James S. Casey, U. S. A., retired, who is now residing at 106 Madison avenue, New York City. Mrs. Davison has been referred to as a daughter of the "late" Col. Casey. His friends will be pleased to learn that he is alive and well.

One of the finest displays of horseflesh ever seen in New York was that made at the last Horse Show by Mr. Charles F. Bates, brother-in-law of Capt. Francis W. Dickins, of the Navy Department. Mr. Bates received $3,355 in prizes, and leads the list of prize winners, which includes the names of ex-Secretary Tracy and Lawrence Kip, formerly of the 3d Artillery, who received $1,450 in prizes.

The first pension on account of the war with Spain was granted Nov. 18 to Jesse F. Gates, late private, Battery A, 2d Artillery, for injuries received before Santiago on July 2 last, when a Spanish shell carried away his upper lip and six teeth. On the report of the Examining Board a pension of $17 a month was allowed on account of "Shell wound of mouth and resulting defermity and loss of teeth."

The engagement is just announced of Miss Alice White Burbank, daughter of Maj. James B. Burbank, 5th U. S. Art., to Mr. Laurance Tweedy. Miss Burbank was introduced to Albany society two years ago. She is a brunette, beautiful, vivacious and very clever. She has been extremely popular here since her debut. Mr. Tweedy belongs to the class of '99 of Yale College, and is the son of Mr. John Tweedy, of Danbury, Conn.

Lord Kelvin, now more than 75 years old, has just taken out a patent on an improved device for making soundings at sea. Although his life work has been philosophical rather than mechanical, and has related mainly to the theories that underlie physical phenomena, Lord Kelvin is the author of a number of useful instruments, among them the siphon recorder, for registering cable messages, and the quadrant electrometer.

Lieut. Desha Breckinridge, until recently on the staff of his uncle, Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, was married at noon Nov. 17 to Miss Madge McDowell at Ashland, the home of the bride's parents, by Bishop Dudley, of Louisville. The bride wore white broadcloth. She is a daughter of Maj. Henry Clay McDowell and her mother is a granddaughter of Henry Clay. Lieut. Breckinridge is the eldest son of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

A Havana dispatch says: A fete was held at Playa de Marianao, Nov. 20, for the benefit of the Cuban Army. It was attended by about twenty thousand persons, including many members of the best society of Havana. Admi. Sampson was present and was enthusiastically received. Gen. Mario Menocal presided. He welcomed Admi. Sampson in an eloquent speech, and a committee of Cuban officers extended a hearty greeting to the Admiral, who responded appropriately. Gen. Butler, of the American Commission, was also enthusiastically welcomed.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., has been presented with a loving cup by the Commercial Club of St. Paul.

A bill was introduced in the General Assembly of Alabama this week appropriating $500 to buy a sword for Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N.

Gens. Wade, Butler and Clous attended the ceremony of depositing the remains of Gens. Vara del Rey and Santocildes in the cemetery at Havana, Nov. 21. Captain General Blanco thanked our officers for the honor shown by them to the illustrious Spanish dead.

Capt. Herbert Bryant has issued invitations to the marriage of his daughter, Mary Herbert, to Dr. Thomas Jellis Kirkpatrick, U. S. A., Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1898, at half-past 8 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va. Dr. Kirkpatrick is a young Assistant Surgeon, who entered the Army from Pennsylvania three years ago. He is a native of Virginia.

Capt. Grimes and his son-in-law, Lieut. Fleming, rejoined at Huntsville, the former his battery, the latter his troop, after a sick leave. A dinner will be given on Thanksgiving at Buffalo, N. Y., when four generations of Mrs. Grimes's family will be represented. Capt. Grimes has the honor of having three branches of the service in his own family—Artillery, cavalry and infantry—all in Cuba at the same time.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, head of the Cuban Commission elected in the recent Assembly in Santa Cruz del Sur to inform President McKinley of the present situation in Cuba, arrived in New York Nov. 20, accompanied by Brigadier General Jose Miguel Gomez, Dr. Jose A. Lanuza, Colonel Jose R. Villalon and his aids, Colonel Carlos Martin y Poey, Colonel Cosme Torriente, Colonel Enrique Villuendas and Lieutenant Ricardo Koly.

At a dinner given to Commo. Schley by members of the Metropolitan Club in Washington, Nov. 17, Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary Allen, of the Navy Department; Wayne McVeigh, General Absalom Baird, Judge John Davis, of the Court of Claims; General J. C. Breckinridge, ex-Governor Carroll and Senator-elect Louis E. McComas, of Maryland; Admi. Selfridge, Col. John Schuyler Crosby, Jeremiah Wilson, Charles H. Poor, John C. Poor and Richard Weightman were present.

Mr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., who was married in New York on Nov. 18, to Miss Emma Willard Scudder, is a grandson of the late Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, and a nephew of Rear Admi. Samuel R. Franklin, of the Navy. He is the son of Dr. Edward L. Keyes, a distinguished physician of New York, who served in the Army during the Civil War. Miss Scudder is a daughter of the late Henry J. Scudder, who was a prominent lawyer for many years in New York. The wedding took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Archbishop Corrigan officiating.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Burnham, U. S. V., was presented with a fine sword, belt and other attachments by the officers and men of the 4th Missouri Volunteers, last week, at Camp Meade, just before being ordered to Greenville, S. C. Col. Burnham, who has been promoted Captain, in the Regular Army, has been with the Missouri regiment since June last. The belt was given out of respect for his faithful work while with this regiment. This is the second gift of the kind to him, as he had a very fine one given him while instructor at the college at Manlius, New York, by the cadets.

The report of Gen. C. King, upon the case of Lieut. Merriam, 3d Art., who was accused of disorder in Honolulu, exonerates that officer and holds the provost marshal, Lieut. Wheelock, responsible. A fracas having arisen, Lieut. Merriam, the report says, "kept telling people to move on or off and unfortunately asserting that it was 'martial law.' I was awakened after midnight by Comdr. Taussig of the Navy, with a hurried report that martial law was being enforced by Lieut. Merriam." At first, the civil authorities talked of taking action, but concluded not to do so, probably finding the case essentially trivial. Lieut. Wheelock is spoken of as a very capable officer, who on this occasion lost his head.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., contributes to the New York "Herald" of Nov. 21, an article on "The Control and Management of Our Colonies." He thinks that to send American born white garrisons will not answer, but that in each of the localities named can be found material of which good use in a military way can be made. Enough men, natives or discharged Spanish soldiers out of employment and fully acquainted with the localities to be policed, will be obtainable, and under command of American officers of good judgment, conversant with the language of the inhabitants and able to enforce rigid discipline will, it is believed, make up a force of local gendarmerie, or "rurales," similar to the Mexican military police of that name, to fully police the islands till the inhabitants have become accustomed to the new order of things.

We make our obeisance to Judge C. A. L. Totten, who as a Justice of the Peace has planted his feet on solid earth. We hope that he will not in some moment of forgetfulness bind any of his prisoners over for trial at the Grand Assizes, which he believes to be so near at hand. The New Haven "Register" says: "The good people of Milford, among whom he resides, with rare instinct searched him out from the eligible men of that town and by a record-making vote, passing that given either Governor-elect Lounsbury or Representative Sperry, made him Justice of the Peace. We congratulate Judge Totten and advise every love-sick maiden to have him join her in the bonds of holy matrimony to the chosen one of her heart. He is the Judge-Militant of Connecticut. May he move on to new prosperity." To which all of Judge Totten's many friends will add a hearty "amen."

Recognizing the fact that Mr. W. D. Weaver, editor of the "American Electrician," had been the only one of their number taking an active part in the late war with Spain, the electrical journalists of this city celebrated his safe return, after an absence of several months afloat, by a very happy little testimonial dinner at the Engineers' Club on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16. Fifteen sat down to table, all of whom but two had been or are now connected with the electrical press, and not one of whom but is a personal friend of the guest of the evening. An excellent dinner was served by the club steward, and the later proceedings were full of interest. Mr. Weaver gave a number of reminiscences and incidents connected with his recent and former naval experience, and touched also upon the greater part that electricity is to play in all later naval operations. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Weaver said that as a Volunteer he might be permitted to call attention to the paramount importance of the Regular forces in time of war, and proposed the toast, which was drunk with applause: "The Regular officers of the Army and Navy—in time of peace the organizers of victory—in time of war the bulwark of their country." Reference was made to the U. S. Volunteer Engineer Regiment, of which Dr. Duncan is a Major, so largely recruited from among electrical men, and a silent toast was drunk to the memory of Mr. C. G. Davenport, of that body, and a member of the Institute, who died at the front. Speeches were made by Messrs. Pope, Duncan, Mailloux, Bernard and Coles, and a most delightful and patriotic evening was spent.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The officers elected for 1899 at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States were: Commander, Rear Admi. George Eugene Belknap, U. S. N.; vice-commander, Comdr. Harrison Gray Otis Colby, U. S. N.; recorder, Amos Binney; treasurer, Frederick Bacon Philbrook, late U. S. N.; registrar, Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D.; historian, William Lithgow Willey, S. D.; chaplain, Rev. Charles Langdon Tappan; councillors, Thomas Amory De Blois, M. D., late U. S. N.; Charles William Galloupe, M. D.; Frederic Stanhope Hill, late U. S. N.; Lowell Dalton Hoyt, William Francis Joy, Rodney Macdonough, Chief Engr. David Betton Macomb, U. S. N.; William Melville Paul, late U. S. N.; George S. Selfridge, late U. S. N.

The New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States has elected as officers for 1899: Commander, Rear Admi. George Dewey, U. S. N.; vice-commander, Lieut. Comdr. Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.; recorder, Edward Trenchard; treasurer, Jarvis B. Edson, late U. S. N.; registrar, Park Benjamin, late U. S. N.; historian, Med. Dir. George W. Woods, U. S. N.; chaplain, Rev. Frank L. Humphreys; council, John Loyd, late U. S. N.; George Sanford Wylie, Wm. T. Salter, Albert Bullus, James M. Montgomery, George H. Butler, late U. S. N.; M. T. B. Davidson, J. W. Miller, late U. S. N.; Socrates Hubbard, Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N. Delegates to the General Commandery, Robert M. Thompson, late U. S. N.; John Loyd, late U. S. N.; J. W. Miller, late U. S. N. Alternates, George Cowie, Chief Engr., U. S. N.; C. W. Forbes, late U. S. N.; Hon. P. B. Low, M. C., late U. S. N.

MEDICAL AMENITIES.

Dr. Milo B. Ward, a Brigade Surgeon from Kansas City, in his testimony before the war Investigation Committee concerning medical affairs, was asked by Dr. Conner: "What was the reason that the 2d Division Hospital of the 3d Army Corps had the worst reputation of any hospital during the war?"

"The first reason, in my judgment," said Dr. Ward, "is that the hospital had for its corps surgeon a man who never paid any attention to it whatever. His name was Hof. The next reason is that the man in charge of the hospital, the division surgeon, very seldom visited the hospital or paid any attention to it. His name was Jenney. The next reason is that there was not enough doctors to take care of the patients without overworking the doctors and make them too ill to get out of bed. The next reason is that the nurses were never competent. They did the best they could. Some of them could not even read.

"Hof had no respect for individuals. It made no difference what an individual wanted, he was only one out of thousands. Once when I was physically exhausted and not able to do the work, he said: 'I don't care a d——n for you, sir; you are only one man. You are invaluable in the hospital and I cannot spare you.' Jenney left everything with the men in the hospital. I know that the requisitions made for goods and supplies were approved by the doctors, but they were not brought to the grounds. That was the fault of the doctors in charge of the hospitals. They made requisitions, but it was necessary to do more than that. A man had to get on a horse, take a six-shooter and demand these necessary supplies from the Quartermaster." Perhaps it would be well to ask the opinions of Drs. Hof and Jenney concerning Dr. Ward.

LIEUTENANT HERMAN G. DRESEL, U. S. N.

In the death of Lieut. Dresel at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 14, 1898, the Navy of the United States has sustained a loss which it can ill afford when one considers the high standard that the Naval profession of the day has attained. It is rare that any profession carries on its rolls a man who so remarkably combined the requirements of that profession with accomplishments so entirely foreign to it. Lieut. Dresel was essentially a man of aesthetic tendencies, but with them all possessed those manly qualities which made him a naval officer of marked distinction. He was devoted to his profession; he was at all times a student of its progress; a keen observer of its needs, a firm believer in its high destinies. As an officer he had the confidence of those with whom he sailed. As a scholar he excited the admiration of the most scholarly. As a man he enjoyed the esteem of his fellow men. As a messmate he was dear to all.

He was beloved by those who knew him best. Let him rest beside the Severn, near the scenes of that calling to which he gave the best years of his life, and let those whose minds have developed under his care, take his career as a model for professional excellence and the service of the United States Navy will be the better that he had lived in it.

Vale, Vale Bif.

COMRADE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. M. L.—Admiral Sampson received his commission as Commodore July 3, 1898, and as Rear Admiral Aug. 10, 1898.

J. W. B.—You can procure the decorations you desire from Theo. Gunzel, 2 Fourth avenue, New York City, and badges from Oliver & Bloomfield, 3 Malden Lane, New York.

RETIRED OFFICER.—The case you mention seems a very rare one. A retired officer, whether he be detailed or elected to the Colonelcy of a regiment, should have a uniform. If the detail is only a temporary one, for the purpose of organization, the officer could wear the uniform of the grade he held when he retired. If, however, the officer entered permanently upon the duties of Regimental Colonel, he must certainly appear in the uniform prescribed by the military regulations of the State.

T. C. L.—The Manuals are not for sale, but by writing to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C., or some friend in his office, you might obtain a copy of the Manual of the Medical Department.

J. L. V.—Your question is of wide scope. Better write to the Adjutant of each regiment of the line of the Regular Army. The address of the headquarters of each regiment appeared in the Army and Navy Journal, Nov. 19, page 277.

O. A.—The War Department will not entertain applications for discharge from Regulars at present. See answer to Constant Reader and Journal of Nov. 19, p. 288.

PRIVATE, 3d INF.—The 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry was in the fight at San Juan on July 1. The 3d Ohio Vol. Inf. is at Columbus, O., for muster-out.

R. C. W.—Go to 164 West Fayette street, Baltimore, and see the U. S. Army Recruiting Officer there, and he will give you full information as to qualifications, etc., necessary to pass for a commission.

F. C.—If you will write to Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of Records and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., he will be able to give you your father's record in the Mexican War if it is possible to obtain it. The Aztec Society is a society of Mexican War Veterans. They have no organization in Philadelphia, and are not likely to be able to furnish you with information as to the services of an enlisted man fifty years ago.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1898.

A number of the officers of the post attended the Harvard-Yale game on Saturday last.

Despite the rain, the football teams of 1900 and 1901 lined up for a game on Saturday afternoon, and a contest of much interest was the result. In the first half the yearlings were on the aggressive and played the better game. Sterling ran 50 yards for a touchdown.

In the second half the second class showed many marked improvements, and were well on the way for a touchdown when time was called with the ball on 1901's 5-yard line. The line-up:

1900.	Positions.	1901.
Robinson, J. P.	Left End	Kelly
Rockwell	Left Tackle	Clark, F. W.
Youngberg	Left Guard	Brown, L.
Lane / Davis, E. G.	Center	Enos
Morris	Right Guard	Peek
Bowen / Harvey	Right Tackle	Shinkle
Baer	Right End	Browne, B. F.
Birnie	Quarter	Haskell, W. N.
Watson	Left Half	Peace
Fenner	Right Half	Barnes
Doyle, F. C.	Full Back	Sterling

Touchdown—Sterling. Goal from touchdown—Sterling. Referee—Lieut. R. P. Davis. Umpire—Lieut. P. E. Pierce. Timekeeper—Cadet Romeyn. Linesmen—Cadets Grant and Ennis.

Score, 1900, 0; 1901, 6.

On Thanksgiving Day the plebes will have their usual game—A. and D. vs. B. and C.

On Sunday afternoon occurred the funeral of Col. Charles W. Williams, whose death from yellow fever at Havana, was announced last week. There were no services at the Cadet Chapel. Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams and Capt. William A. Simpson, Art., accompanied the remains, which were brought to the post by the steamer General Meigs. At 2:15 p. m., the funeral procession was formed in front of the Cadet Chapel and proceeded to the cemetery, where the committal service was read by Chaplain Shipman. The Corps of Cadets acted as escort under Col. Hein. The pallbearers were: Col. Mills, Prof. Edgerton, Prof. Fiebeger, Capt. Bruff, Capt. Hall and Lieut. Penn. The cavalry detachment, Engineers and Army service detachment followed the officers of the post, making an imposing cortege. Cadet Williams, son of Col. Williams, is a member of the 4th class.

Prof. and Mrs. Bass left for New York on Thursday evening. As the omnibus was driven from Prof. Michie's quarters, at which the Professor had been spending a few days previous to his departure, the Corps of Cadets gave three rousing cheers in his honor. This unexpected and spontaneous outburst testified to the high esteem with which the corps has always regarded Prof. Bass.

Capt. Winslow leaves this week for his new station, Memphis, Tenn. His many friends at the post sincerely regret that his promotion has led to his departure.

Capt. Wilder, Lieut. Newbold and Lieut. Fiscus, Lieut. C. D. Roberts and wife have been among recent visitors. Lieuts. Newbold and Fiscus are members of '98. Lieut. Roberts was graduated in '97.

Miss Shipman is a guest of her brother, the Chaplain.

Thanksgiving Day will be opened in the usual manner. There will be services at the Cadet Chapel at 9 a. m. On Thanksgiving Eve a large cadet hop will take place.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 12.—Chaplain in the Navy—Curtis Hoyt Dickens of New Hampshire.

Nov. 14.—Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, 8th Cav., as a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Nov. 18.—William L. Bell, of California, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

2d Lieut. John H. Russell, to be a 1st Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.

The following are the advertised dates of the sailings of steamers from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu and other ports: Moana, Oceanic S. S. Co., Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 8; City of Peking, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 15; Gaelic, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu, Yokohama, Hiogo and Hong Kong, Dec. 24; China, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Jan. 7; Doric, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong, Jan. 17; Nippon Maru, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong, Jan. 25; Alameda, Oceanic S. S. Co., Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 4; City of Rio de Janeiro, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Feb. 2. The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

All mail matter to or from any of our new possessions, including Hawaii, is subject to foreign rates of postage, except that to or from employees of the Government who are entitled to domestic rates. Caimanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Caimanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the United States Government, who place them on board Government transports and forward them to Manila without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco. Persons who wish to send parcels through can do so by addressing them to care Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, 349 Broadway, New York. The charges are $3 per hundred pounds to San Francisco and $14 per ton from the latter place to Manila. No parcel whatever its size will be transported to Manila for less than $7.50. It is optional with carrier from San Francisco whether he will charge by the ton or by measurement.

Dr. A. M. Veeder, of Lyons, N. Y., has evolved a new theory, which disputes the theory so long current that earth is a good disinfectant and that disposing of excreta by burying it is a safe sanitary measure. It should be thoroughly disinfected by using a solution of sulphate of copper, two pounds of sulphate to a barrel of water. "This effectually stops spread of disease by killing the germs and leaving the household fly with nothing of a contaminating nature upon which to feed and then convey to our pantries and tables, to be deposited in our food and drink." Burying in earth furnishes a hotbed in which to develop the disease germs.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

1. Dept. of Porto Rico.—Hdqrs., San Juan; Comdr., Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. V.
2. Dept. of the East.—Hdqrs., Governors Island, N. Y.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
3. Dept. of California.—Hdqrs., San Francisco, Cal.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. V.
4. Dept. of the Columbia.—Hdqrs., Vancouver Barracks; Comdr., Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. V.
*5. Dept. of the Pacific.—Hdqrs., Manila, P. I.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.
6. Dept. of the Gulf.—Hdqrs., Atlanta, Ga.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. V.
7. Dept. of the Lakes.—Hdqrs., Chicago, Ill.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V.
8. Dept. of the Dakota.—Hdqrs., St. Paul, Minn.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V.
9. Dept. of the Colorado.—Hdqrs., Denver, Col.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V.
10. Dept. of the Missouri.—Hdqrs. ,Omaha, Neb.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V.
11. Dept. of Santiago.—Hdqrs., Santiago de Cuba; Comdr., Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V.

(Note.—The Commanders are arranged in the order of seniority under their present rank.)

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AND THE PRINCIPAL CAMPS WITH TROOPS STATIONED THERE.

The following shows the headquarters of the different Corps, Divisions and Brigades of the Army in the field and the principal camps and the troops stationed thereat.

Albany, Ga.—3d Brigade, 2d Div., 1st Corps; 3d Miss., 2d Mo., 1st Territorial Inf.

Americus, Ga.—2d Brigade, 2d Div., 1st Corps; 8th Mass., 12th N. Y., 3d N. C. Inf.

Anniston, Ala.—2d Div., 4th Corps; 1st and 2d Brigades, 2d Div., 4th Corps; 2d U. S. Inf., 3d Ala., 2d Ark., 4th Ky., 3d Tenn., and 4th Wis. Inf.

Athens, Ga.—3d Div., 2d Corps; 1st Brigade, 3d Div., 2d Corps; 202d N. Y., 15th Pa. Inf., 3d N. J.

Atlanta, Ga.—1st Brigade, 1st Div., 1st Corps; 31st Mich., 4th Tenn., 6th Ohio.

Augusta, Ga—2d Army Corps; 1st Div., 2d Corps; 1st and 3d Brigades, 1st Div., 2d Corps; C and H, Vol. Engrs.; 1st Md., 35th Mich., 15th Minn., 10th Ohio, 8th and 13th Penn.; 6th Co. Signal Corps, 11th Co. Signal Corps.

Columbus, Ga.—2d Div., 1st Corps; 1st Brigade, 2d Div., 1st Corps; 3d Brigade, 2d Div., 2d Corps; 160th Ind., 3d Ky., 1st W. Va.

Greenville, S. C.—2d Div., 2d Corps; 1st and 2d Brigades, 2d Div., 2d Corps; 4th N. J., 203d N. Y., 2d West Va., 5th Mass., 4th Mo., 201st N. Y.

Huntsville, Ala.—4th Army Corps; 1st Div., 4th Corps; 1st and 2d Brigades, 1st Div., 4th Corps; A and F, 2d U. S. Art.; 2d, 6th, 7th and 10th U. S. Cav.; 1st, 8th, 10th and 16th U. S. Inf.; F and G, Vol. Engrs.; and 69th N. Y., 15th Co. Signal Corps, 17th Co. Signal Corps.

Macon, Ga.—1st Army Corps; 1st Div., 1st Corps; 2d and 3d Brigades, 1st Div., 1st Corps, 7th, 10th Vol. Inf.; 3d Vol. Engrs.; 2d Ohio, 6th Va.; 12th and 16th Signal Corps.

Nuevitas, Cuba.—2d Brigade, 2d Div., 2d Corps; A, B, C, G, H, I, 8th U. S. Cav.; 15th U. S. Inf.; 3d Ga.

Puerto Principe, Cuba.—D, E, F, K, L, M, 8th Cav.

Manilla, Philippine Islands.—A, U. S. Engr. Battalion; C, E, G, I, K and L, 4th U. S. Cav.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.; D and G, 6th Art.; Astor Battery; A and D, Cal. Art.; A and B, Utah Art.; 1st Wyo. Battery; 14th, 18th and 23d U. S. Inf.; 1st Cal., 1st Colo., 1st Idaho, 5th Iowa, 20th Kan., 13th Minn., 1st Mont., 1st Neb., 1st N. Dak., 2d Ore., 10th Pa., 1st S. Dak., 1st Tenn., 1st Wash. and 1st Wyo.; 18th Co. Signal Corps.

Ponce, Puerto Rico.—C and M, 7th U. S. Art., and 19th U. S. Inf.

Columbia, S. C.—1st R. I. and 2d Tenn.

Honolulu.—I, K, L, M, 2d Vol. Engrs.; 1st N. Y.

San Juan, Puerto Rico.—5th U. S. Cav.; B and G, 5th U. S. Art., 11th U. S. Inf., 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., and 47th N. Y. Inf.; A and D, Signal Corps.

Santiago, Cuba.—5th U. S. Inf., 23d Kans. and 8th Ill. Inf.; 2d, 3d, 5th and 9th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 3d Co. Signal Corps.

Savannah, Ga. (Hdqrs. 7th Corps).—B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 2d U. S. Art.; C and F, 3d U. S. Art.; B, 4th U. S. Art.; and D, 5th U. S. Art.; B, 2d U. S. Cav., and H, 6th U. S. Cav.; A, B, D and E, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 2d 4th and 9th Ill.; 161st Ind., 49th Iowa, 2d La., 3d Neb., 1st N. C., 2d S. C., 1st Tex., and 4th Va. Inf.

Summerville, S. C.—3d Conn., 14th Pa., and 9th Ohio Battalion, Inf.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF PUERTO RICO, NOV. 5, 1898.

The "Gazette," published at San Juan by the successors of Jose J. Acosta, is hereby announced as the Official Gazette of the Government of Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands (now under military direction); and the said publication may be subscribed for by the municipalities and paid for since October 18, 1898, under the same terms and conditions as existed before the Spanish evacuation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brig. Gen., U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

G. O. 14. DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, SANTIAGO, CUBA, NOV. 8, 1898.

The proper dress will be determined by the Commanding Officer. When an officer or soldier is permitted to wear civilian dress, it will not be accompanied by any mark of the uniform. When in uniform he will conform strictly to the requirements of the day.

Enlisted men on pass will report to their Company Commanders, in proper uniform, before leaving the camp or garrison.

The following uniform is prescribed:

1. Campaign hat or forage cap, blouse (buttoned throughout), uniform trousers, with or without leggins.
2. Campaign hat, blue shirt, uniform trousers (without suspenders), and leggins.
3. The Khakie uniform of prescribed color and pattern.

Officers will conform to the above requirements, and will at all times, when in uniform, wear the proper insignia of rank.

It is enjoined on all officers and enlisted men to be neat and soldierly in appearance, and to be punctual in rendering the prescribed military salutes.

Members of this command are forbidden to enter any house or enclosure, except upon the invitation of the owner or occupant. They will at all times observe the rights of property and of individuals. In this connection attention is invited to the 55th Article of War.

No weapons or ammunition will be carried at any time, except by men on duty requiring them to be armed.

The attention of officers and non-commissioned officers is invited to the provisions of the 24th Article of War.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wood.

JOHN H. BEACOM,
Lieut. Col., A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, NOV. 11, 1898.

The following, extracted from a cablegram from the Adjutant General of the Army, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Washington, Sept. 9, 1898.

"Commanding General, Santiago.

* * * * * * *

"No subsistence or other stores will be issued to any armed troops other than of the United States, the law providing that issues be made only to 'Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba who are in immediate danger of perishing unless they receive the same.' You will govern yourself accordingly.

"By order Secretary of War.
(Signed) "H. C. CORBIN, A. G."

By command of Brig. Gen. Wood.

JOHN H. BEACOM,
Lieut. Col., A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.

HONORS TO COSTA RICA'S PRESIDENT.

The following escort, to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., will proceed to New York City, Nov. 21, to receive and escort the President of Costa Rica, upon the arrival of the ship Aital. The band and four foot batteries, 5th Art., from Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, Maj. John R. Myrick, commanding battalion. Four companies 13th Inf. from Fort Columbus, Lieut. Col. J. N. Coe, commanding battalion. (S. O. 270, D. E., Nov. 19.)

G. O. 11, DEPT. PORTO RICO, NOV. 9, 1898.

The rules and regulations heretofore in existence, and governing importation of merchandise of every description and class, will be continued in force, and Collectors of Customs will not admit the entry of any merchandise except such as is consigned to merchants matriculated as importers (comerciantes importadores).

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

M. V. SHERIDAN, Brig. Gen., U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

G. O. 32, DEPT. COLO., NOV. 14, 1898.

1st Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st U. S. Cav., is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Colorado.

G. O. 81, U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL, NOV. 17, 1898.

In accordance with instructions from the Major General, Commanding the Army, Battery Commanders are hereby directed to instruct the enlisted men of their respective batteries not to forward applications of any nature direct to the Adjutant General, and that any infractions of the rule will in the future be disciplined.

By order of Major Tiernon.

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut., 4th Art., Adjutant.

CIRCULAR 47, H. Q. A., NOV. 10, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are communicated to those concerned:

The Commanding Officer of each regiment of the Regular Army, and of each regiment or other separate organization of the Volunteer Army which is to remain in the service of the United States, will report to this office, without delay, the whole number of organized companies of his command, and the number of these which are supplied with cooks under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1898 (G. O. 94, A. G. O., July 12, 1898); also, whether, in his opinion, satisfactory results are being secured under the operation of the law in question.

Where the companies of a regiment or other separate organization are serving at widely separated stations, the report will be made for each station by the senior officer of the regiment or organization serving thereat.

The indorsement "Enlisted as a cook," required by section 1, par. 2, G. O. 94, 1898, to be made on the enlistment paper of every person enlisted under the provisions of the act cited, will be placed at the bottom of the brief fold of the enlistment paper. Recruiting officers must carefully observe the requirement that "men thus enlisted will be accounted for as cooks in the tables on the second and third folds of the trimonthly reports of the recruiting service;" and company and regimental commanders the further requirement that "cooks will be duly accounted for as such on all muster rolls and returns." (Sections 1 and 8, par. 2, G. O. 94, 1898.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 49, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 16, 1898.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Subsistence Stores.—Civilian employees of all departments of the Government, in foreign possessions, will be permitted to purchase subsistence stores from the Subsistence Department at contract price, with 10 per cent. added to cover freight.—[Order Sec. War, Nov. 10, 98.]

2. Summary Court.—Commanding officers of division field hospitals and division ambulance companies being responsible direct to the division surgeons and division commanders, have authority to appoint summary courts.—[Decision Sec. War, Nov. 12, 98—122820 A. G. O.]

3. Age Limit—Volunteers Enlisting in the Regular Army.—In cases of discharged Volunteers over thirty-five years of age who seek to enter the Regular Army more than three months after discharge, par. 838, clause 3, of the Army Regulations governs.

When discharged Volunteers re-enlist in the Regular Army within three months after discharge, the age limitation does not apply, and the applicants need not sign the declaration of recruit on the enlistment form. (See last paragraph of printed directions thereon.)—[General Decision, Nov. 9, 98—154300 A. G. O.]

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter of the Treasury Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

It is announced from the Treasury Department, Oct. 15, 1898, that the Exchange National Bank, of Spokane, Wash., has been designated a depository.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 60, 2D DIV., 2D CORPS, GREENVILLE, S. C., NOV. 16, 1898.

The camp of United States troops at this place is named Camp Wetherill, in memory of Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 9th U. S. Inf., who was killed in action at Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis.

W. H. SIMONS, 1st Lieut., 6th Inf., A. D. C., A. A., A. G.

G. O. 43, D. E., NOV. 21, 1898.

Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., is hereby assigned to duty, temporarily, to date from Oct. 31, 1898, and announced as Inspector General of the Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 170, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 17, 1898.

Amends pars. 533, 633, 709, 716, 878 of the Regulations with reference to guaranties, voucher in support of payment of supplies, or for services other than by day or month, appointment of and action upon boards of surveys and inspections having in view the condemnation of property.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 23, 1898.

Commanding General, 2d Army Corps, Augusta, Ga.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, of your corps, will proceed, fully equipped, and take station in Cuba, as follows:

Headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Pinar del Rio, one regiment of infantry at Mariel and one regiment of infantry at Guanajay.

The troops will embark at Savannah and the movements will be so regulated that no regiment will reach Savannah more than twenty-four hours prior to sailing.

The regiment for Mariel should land at that point. The other two should land at Havana and proceed to destination by rail. It is not necessary that the entire brigade leave at the same time, but regiments may move in succession as transports can be provided. The evacuation of Pinar del Rio by the Spanish will be completed by Dec. 3, and the troops above designated should reach destinations by Dec. 1, or earlier. The brigade will take as much of its wagon transportation as is possible and camp and garrison equipment, including tent floors.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary transportation and thirty days' forage for animals; the Subsistence Department make provision for thirty days' suitable rations, and the Medical Department provide proper medical attendance and stores. Acknowledge receipt and inform Commanding General of brigade that detailed instructions of the President and Secretary of War will be furnished for his guidance.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

This brigade is commanded by Brig. Gen. W. C. Oates and consists of the 15th Pennsylvania, 3d New Jersey and 202d New York regiments. They are now in camp at Athens, Ga.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, U. S. V., will repair to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Secretary. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. William R. Sample, A. A. G., U. S. V., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Lucian F. Burpee, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., is extended ten days. (1st Corps, Nov. 19.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. U. G. McAlexander, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., is designated to take charge of the public property and funds for which the late Col. James Gilliss, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M., was responsible. (S. O. 269, D. E., Nov. 18.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Joseph C. Byron, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Capt. Ambrose E. Gonzales, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Summerville, S. C., for duty as Q. M. of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Capt. Arthur Thompson, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will not later than Nov. 20 proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Herman Retsch will proceed to Santiago for duty. (Fort Porter, Nov. 18.)

Par. 69, S. O. 269, Nov. 14, 1898, W. D., relating to Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Q. M., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M.'s Dept. are ordered: Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Chief Q. M., 7th Army Corps, at Savannah, Ga., in addition to his present duties will temporarily assume charge until the arrival of Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Q. M., U. S. V., of the duties of Purchasing, Issuing, and Shipping Quartermaster at that place, to relieve Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to Havana, Cuba; Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Q. M., U. S. V., to Savannah, Ga., as Purchasing, Issuing, and Shipping Q. M., to relieve Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Chief Q. M., 7th Corps. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Special Inspector, Q. M.'s Dept., will proceed to New York City, Hempstead, Montauk Point, and Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Niantic, Conn., and Sea Girt, N. J., on official business. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Langhorne Allen will be sent to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M. (S. O. 271, D. E., Nov. 21.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Elbert E. Persons, U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Comy. Sergt. M. E. Murray will proceed to Augusta, Ga., for duty. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 17.)

Comy. Sergt. Edwin F. Ambrose, to Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Louis V. DeBirney, who goes to West Point, N. Y., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Patrick Kenealy. The latter will comply with the orders relating to him published in par. 58 S. O. 229, Sept. 28, 1898, W. D. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Capt. Harlow L. Street, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. William Williams, C. S., U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Comy Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, will be sent to Mayagues, Puerto Rico. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Comy. Sergt. J. C. Walser will proceed to Fort Schuyler for duty. (Fort Hancock, Nov. 18.)

Comy. Sergt. Paul Eichinger (appointed Nov. 15, 1898, from Sergeant, Battery L, 5th U. S. Art., is assigned to Fort Hancock, N. J. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Leave for three days, to take effect Nov. 23, 1898, is granted Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. William J. Boyd is assigned to duty at the Brigade Hospital, Macon. (1st Corps, Nov. 16.)

Leave for nfteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Penn Street, Acting Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (1st Corps, Nov. 17.)

Dr. Frederick de Arze, to San Juan. (D. P. R., Nov. 3.)

Acting Asst. Surg. George D. Ramsay, now at Fort Hamilton, will proceed at once to Fort Slocum, and report for duty. (S. O. 272, D. E., Nov. 22.)

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Acting Asst. Surg. J. A. Dunwody, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Leave for 14 days is granted A. A. Surg. Edward W. Meixell. (S. O. 270, D. E., Nov. 19.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. F. M. Fitts is attached to the General Hospital for rations and quarters. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 19.)

The following acting hospital stewards will proceed to posts indicated and report for examination by the Surgeon for position of hospital steward: Marcus H. Heldman, from Fort Hancock to Fort Wadsworth; Ira B. Phillips, from Fort Constitution to Fort Adams, and Frank Lahna, from Fort Caswell to Fort Monroe. (S. O. 272, D. E. Nov. 22.)

S. O. 239, assigning Acting Hosp. Stwd. James F. Fairman to temporary duty in New York City, under the orders of Maj. D. M. Appel, Surg., is rescinded. (S. O. 270, D. E., Nov. 19.)

A. A. Surg. Randal R. Hunter, U. S. A., is granted leave for 20 days. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Herbert J. Harris, U. S. A., will proceed to Americus, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

The extension of sick leave granted A. A. Surg. H. B. Emerson, U. S. A., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., to New York City, N. Y., and report to the C. O., U. S. hospital ship Missouri, to relieve Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., who is assigned to duty in command of the U. S. hospital ship Bay State. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Maj. Lewis Balch, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General of the 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, for duty as sanitary inspector, and will accompany the first troops sent to Cienfuegos, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Jesse Ramsburgh, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for annulment of contract. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Maj. Louis W. Crampton, Surg. U. S. A., will exercise supervision over sick soldiers in civil hospitals in Baltimore, Md. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Par. 30, S. O. 263, W. D., Nov. 7, 1898, relating to 1st Lieuts. Basil H. Dutcher and Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surgs. U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Maj. Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Ricardo Gaston, U. S. A., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and report to C. O., 2d U. S. Art., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Hosp. Stwd. William Peake, U. S. A., will report at Sullivans Island, S. C. (D. G., Nov. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas B. Dowden, U. S. A., will proceed to Sullivans Island, S. C. (D. G., Nov. 16.)

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon and sanitary inspector of San Juan. A. A. Surg. Joseph A. Diaz is assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Guayama, P. R. (D. P. R., Nov. 4.)

Hosp. Stwd. Thomas J. Walker, Hosp. Corps, will report at San Juan for duty. (D. P. R., Nov. 4.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed to the following named stations for duty: To Columbus, Ga., A. A. Surgs. James B. Steward, James E. Hawkins, Alexander W. Nettleroth, Alden E. Smith, George H. Calkins, William D. Shelby and W. H. Forsythe; to Americus, Ga., A. A. Surgs. Morrow B. Wilson, Howard Switzer, William J. Boyd, Phillip P. Parrish, John G. Burchett and Patrick H. Malloy; to Albany, Ga., A. A. Surgs. Baen Street, Mathew Leepere, Elias H. Porter, Leonard S. Hughes, Geo. T. Reid and Henry H. Duke. (1st Corps, Nov. 14.)

Hosp. Stwd. Max Werner, to Fort Apache, A. T.; Hosp. Stwd. Milton T. Esterly, to Macon, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

A. A. Surgs. Samuel P. Cottrell and James G. McKay, U. S. A., to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Leaves for 30 days, with permission to return to the United States, were granted on the dates mentioned to the following named Medical Officers serving in Dept. of Santiago: A. A. Surg. R. M. Meyers, Oct. 31; Surg. S. Norman, Nov. 1; A. A. Surg. J. E. Thompson, Nov. 1; A. A. Surg. James M. Sweeney, Nov. 5.

Capt. H. R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., is appointed Post Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Preble, Nov. 17.)

A. A. Surg. E. V. Geddings will proceed as Medical Officer in charge to New York, via steamer Port Victor. (D. S., Oct. 31.)

A. A. Surg. E. R. Bragg is assigned to duty at the medical supply depot, Santiago, Cuba. (D. S., Nov. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Herbert Gunn is assigned to the transport Newport for duty with Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller and staff. (D. Cal., Nov. 2.)

Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., Med. Inspr., is charged with the general supervision of all sanitary matters in and about the district of Holguin. He will proceed to Gibara. (D. S., Nov. 5.)

A. A. Surgs. Meyer Herman and William Dols will report to Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., for duty in the district of Holguin. A. A. Surg. W. O. Stone will also report at once to Capt. Woodson for duty in said district. The above named officers will proceed to Gibara, Cuba. A. A. Surg. Vincente Gomez, now in Gibara, will report to Capt. Woodson for duty. (D. S., Nov. 5.)

Maj. Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Plum Island, Mass., on business pertaining to the selection of a site for a hospital on that island. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Maj. R. Emmett Giffin, Chief Surg. U. S. V., will return to Chickamauga Park, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Maj. Oscar Le Seure, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will return to Detroit, Mich. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Charles J. Wahlquist, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., is assigned to permanent duty at Fort Robinson. (D. M., Nov. 16.)

Hosp. Stwd. Charles Goll, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., will report for duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (D. M., Nov. 16.)

Hosp. Stwd. Max Werner will proceed to Fort Apache. (Fort Columbus Nov. 22.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. C. E. Stanton, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Schuyler to pay the troops there to include muster of Oct. 31. (S. O. 270, D. E., Nov. 19.)

Maj. J. H. Townsend, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., having completed payments in Boston as directed, will return to his station—New York City. (S. O. 271, D. E., Nov. 21.)

Maj. J. B. Houston, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and pay the 23d N. Y. Vol. Inf., at muster-out. (S. O. 270, D. E., Nov. 19.)

Maj. Frank M. Hammond, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, O., for temporary duty. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Sick leave for 14 days to Maj. Fred T. Jones, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

The leave extended Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr. U. S. A., 10 days. (D. G., Nov. 18.)

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Marion, Delaware, Marysville, Mt. Vernon, Washington Court House, Circleville, Portsmouth and Lancaster, Ohio, for the purpose of paying 4th Ohio. (D. L., Nov. 16.)

Maj. E. A. Bigelow, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will make payments to the 1st Ill. (S. O. 134, D. L., Nov. 15.)

Payments of troops in the Department of the Gulf will be made as follows: By Maj. George T. Holloway, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to the 3d U. S. Cav. and 11th Co., U. S. V. Signal Corps, at camps near Augusta, Ga. By Maj. Seymour Howell, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to the 2d Tennessee Vols., at camp near Columbia, S. C. By Maj. John R. Lynch, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to the 202d New York Vol. Inf., at camp near Athens, Ga. (S. O. 158, D. G., Nov. 22.)

Maj. William H. Hamner, Paymr., U. S. A., will pay troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Maj. W. R. Graham, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay at Forts Niobrara, Neb., Riley, Kan., and Meade, S. D. (D. M., Nov. 16.)

Maj. Benjamin F. Havens, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to camps near Summerville, S. C., to pay the 3d Connecticut, and Co. A, 14th Pennsylvania. (D. G., Nov. 22.)

Maj. William H. Thrift, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and pay the 6th Illinois. (D. L., Nov. 19.)

Majs. Clifford Arrick, Clark M. Carr, William B. Dwight, Henry J. May and Glen H. Logan, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will pay the Field, Staff and Band and five companies of the 2d Georgia Vol. Inf., encamped near Atlanta. (D. G., Nov. 22.)

Maj. W. F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A., will remain at Indianapolis, Ind., to pay the 27th Indiana Battery, on Nov. 25, 1898. Maj. Ralph Hartzell, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will assist Maj. W. F. Tucker. (D. L., Nov. 21.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, during the examination of 1st Lieut. William W. Harts, C. E. (Maj. and Engr. Officer, U. S. V.), only, vice Maj. Henry M. Adams, C. E., who will resume his seat on the Board for all other examinations. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Capt. Frank L. Dodds, U. S. A., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the Engineer Office at Atlanta, vice 2d Lieut. William S. Whitehead, Jr., 3d U. S. V. Engrs., lately resigned. (S. O. 153, D. G., Nov. 16.)

The following transfer of staff officers, assigned by G. O. 106, A. G. O., is announced: Maj. William A. Shunk, U. S. V., Engr. Officer, from the 1st Division to the 2d Division; Maj. James A. Irons, U. S. V., Engr. Officer, from the 2d Division to the 1st Division. (1st Corps, Nov. 14.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Chief Ord. Officer, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., where he will receive and distribute arms, ammunition, etc., for the 1st Corps, and then rejoin station at Macon, Ga. (1st Corps, Nov. 14.)

Maj. John L. Chamberlain, C. O. O. U. S. V., is relieved from duty as C. O. O., 1st Division, 7th Army Corps. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Maj. Godfrey H. Macdonald, C. O. O. U. S. V., to Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Henry S. Opdycke, Signal Corps, U. S. V., and eight enlisted men of the Signal Corps will proceed to Albany and Americus, Ga., to establish communication at these points and carry out the instructions of the Chief Signal Officer of the corps. (1st Corps, Nov. 17.)

Sergt. John Dillon, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty. (Fort Myer, Nov. 6.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel Esher, Chief Signal Officer U. S. V., A. I. G. 1st Army Corps, will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and inspect the 1st Brigade, 1st Division; thence to Huntsville, Ala., and inspect the 7th U. S. Cav. at that place. (1st Corps, Nov. 17.)

1st Lieut. Peter J. Raddy, Signal Corps, U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, Ga., to establish communication at that point and carry out the instructions of the Chief Signal Officer of the corps. (1st Corps, Nov. 17.)

Maj. Eugene O. Fechet, U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

1st Lieut. Alvar G. Thompson, U. S. V. Signal Corps, to Augusta, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

1st Lieut. Howard D. Coe, U. S. V. Signal Corps, to Macon, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. Clough Overton, 1st U. S. Cav., will report to Capt. Patterson, as assistant mustering officer for Texas. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

2d Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 1st U. S. Cav., will report before Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav., to West Point, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Corpl. M. Ossawana, I, 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 3d Cav., having reported for orders to join his regiment from sick leave, will proceed from West Point to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report for station and such duty with his troop as he is able to perform. (S. O. 272, D. E., Nov. 22.)

2d Lieut. John H. Rice, 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed to join his troop upon the completion of his examination for transfer to the Ordnance Department. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., is extended 10 days. (S. O. 179, D. Colo., Nov. 14.)

Par. 67, S. O. 262, W. D., Nov. 5, 1898, as honorably discharges from the Volunteer Army of the United States: Brigadier General Charles E. Compton, Col. 4th U. S. Cav. to date Dec. 6, 1898, is amended to take effect Jan. 6, 1899, when he will join his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th U. S. Cav., is announced as A. D. C. to the Major General Commanding. (1st Corps, Nov. 13.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Sergt. John Cook, G, 6th Cav., will join his troop at Huntsville, Ala. (Fort Myer, Nov. 10.)

Q. M. Sergt. G. Woenne, 6th Cav., will join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala. (Fort Myer, Nov. 12.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Capt. Luther R. Hare, 7th U. S. Cav., will join his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

Extension of sick leave to 1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th U. S. Cav., one month. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Capt. Robert H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Art., will assume the duties of Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Texas after Dec. 1, 1898. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Sergt. F. P. Bradford, D, 2d Art., is relieved from recruiting duty at Providence, R. I. (Fort Adams, Nov. 17.)

2d Lieut. E. B. Bartindale, Jr., 2d Art., is detailed Recruiting and Summary Court Officer. (Fort Trumbull, Nov. 18.)

1st Lieut. E. E. Gayle, 2d Art., is relieved as Post Adjutant. (Fort Preble, Nov. 16.)

Sergt. Jesse M. Owens, K, 2d Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Warren. (Fort Constitution, Nov. 17.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art. (S. O. 272, D. E., Nov. 22.)

2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d U. S. Art., instead of proceeding to Fort Adams, R. I., will proceed to Portland Head, Me., and join his battery. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Par. 41, S. O. 270, W. D., Nov. 15, 1898, relating to Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Portland Head, Me., for duty with his battery. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Batteries B and D, of the 2d Art., left Fort Adams Nov. 24 for New York, on their way to Savannah, where they will embark for Cuba.

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Lieut. E. M. Blake, 4th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Adams, Nov. 17.)

Sergt. A. M. Tritt, L, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Ordnance Sergeant. (Battery Point, Del., Nov. 17.)

Sergt. Thomas C. Jones, L, 4th Art., and detachment will take station at Fort Delaware. (Battery Point, Nov. 16.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Sergt. E. Walther, Light Battery F, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Riley to ship battery property, etc. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 16.)

Chief Musician F. Frank, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, his original warrant of Aug. 21, 1893, has been continued.

2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., will join his battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (D. P. R., Nov. 3.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, 5th Art., is extended two days. (S. O. 271, D. E., Nov. 21.)

2d Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, 5th Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Hancock, Nov. 20.)

Capt. Luigi Lomin, 2d Lieuts. Joseph B. Douglas and Harrison Hall, 5th Art., are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 273, D. E., Nov. 23.)

Corpls. John Bruning and F. Kessler, Light Battery D, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 6th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Fort Hancock, Nov. 20.)

Lieut. R. H. McMaster, 6th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, Nov. 14.)

The assignment to duty to date Sept. 28, 1898, of Maj. Gustave W. S. Stevens, U. S. V. Signal Corps (1st Lieutenant, 6th U. S. Art.), as Mustering Officer at Boston, is announced. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Sergt. John Keogan, K, 6th Art., will conduct an insane soldier to Washington, D. C. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 18.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

2d Lieut. H. L. Steele, 7th Art., is detailed to assist Post Quartermaster in construction of temporary quarters at Fort Greble. (Fort Adams, Nov. 20.)

1st Sergt. R. C. Powell, A, 7th Art., will proceed to Tonawanda, Pa., for a deserter. (Fort Greble, Nov. 17.)

Sergt. J. M. Spindler, B, 7th Art., is detailed steward of post mess. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 18.)

Sergt. J. Pettis, H, 7th Art., is detailed Police Sergeant. (Fort Adams, Nov. 16.)

Sergt. J. Imhop, H, 7th Art., is detailed post exchange steward. (Fort Adams, Nov. 14.)

Sergt. C. I. Isley, H, 7th Art., is detailed Police Sergeant. (Fort Adams, Nov. 14.)

1st Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 7th Art., is detailed to provide for convalescents in Newport hospital. (Fort Adams, Nov. 17.)

Sergt. Paul Lucas, H, 7th Art., is detailed in the Commissary Department. (Fort Adams, Nov. 18.)

Q. M. Sergt. Harry Leonard, 7th U. S. Art., is transferred to Troop F, 2d U. S. Cav. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

2d Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th Art., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary and 2d Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, Adjutant, Ord. and Signal Officer. (Portland Head, Me., Nov. 14.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf., is extended seven days. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William P. Jackson, 2d U. S. Inf., Aide-de-Camp, is extended seven days. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. R. M. Brookfield, 2d U. S. Inf., is extended one month and ten days. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 4, 1898, to Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for fourteen days to 2d Lieut. Willey Howell, 4th Inf. (D. L., Nov. 17.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD M. COATES.

2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th U. S. Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. V. (Colonel, 7th U. S. Cav.), president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

2d Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, 7th U. S. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, 7th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Sergt. Romeo T. Perry is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 17.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

1st Lieut. J. M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., is assigned to command of Co. B. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 20.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Corp. F. M. Laird, G, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant; also Corps. P. Jones, F. J. Hamann and K. J. A. Ljung, Co. L.

Corp. Geo. Gilbert, H, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th U. S. Inf., will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

1st Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th U. S. Inf., Dec. 1, 1898, will join regiment. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Leave one month, to take effect Nov. 21, 1898, to 1st Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., Adjt., 16th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 1.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM M. WHERRY.

Leave ten days to Capt. W. P. Rogers, 17th Inf. (D. L., Nov. 17.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 18th U. S. Inf., will, upon his muster out as Colonel, 1st Delaware Vol. Inf., proceed to join the 18th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

Lieuts. I. C. Welborn, H. Hammond and E. R. Gibson, 9th Inf., are detailed counsel in certain cases before G. C. M. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 17.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, 20th Inf., will join regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (D. G., Nov. 16.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Caguas, P. R., Nov. 10, 1898. Detail: Lieut. Col. W. H. Hubbell, Maj. H. H. Quick, Maj. J. T. Gibbons, Surg.; Capt. G. E. Libbey, 1st Lieut. C. G. Stevenson, 1st Lieut. S. K. White, 2d Lieut. H. A. F. Young, 2d Lieut. L. J. Mygatt, 2d Lieut. W. E. White, 47th New York, members, and 1st Lieut. H. H. Walker, 47th New York, Judge Advocate. (D. P. R., Nov. 5.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 21. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Miner, 6th U. S. Inf.; Maj. Abraham Harrison, Capts. Arthur R. Sholars, Hiram C. Baker, Alfred R. Burges; 1st Lieuts. Arnold E. Miller, Charles E. Ragland, Henry A. Hanigan, William S. Cunningham, 4th Texas Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 154, D. G., Nov. 17.)

A G. C. M. at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Nov. 16. Detail: Maj. William W. Gray, Surg.; Capts. Martin B. Hughes, Henry W. Wright, and Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. William J. D. Horne and Henry A. Barber, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Edward E. Hartwick, Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Powers, Jr., 25th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 109, D. Colo., Nov. 14.)

A G. C. M. at Fort Grant, Ariz., Nov. 16. Detail: Maj. William C. Forbush, 9th Cav.; Capts. Joseph Garrard, Paul Shinoch, Asst. Surg., and John F. McBlain, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Harry LaT. Cavenaugh and George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John M. Campbell, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 109, D. Colo., Nov. 14.)

At Fort Adams, Nov. 25. Detail: Maj. Charles L. Heizmann, Med. Dept.; Capts. Sydney W. Taylor, 4th Art.; James C. Bush, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 7th Art.; 2d Lieuts. Albert J. Bowley, 4th Art.; David McCoach, 7th Art., and 1st Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 272, D. E., Nov. 22.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th U. S. Art.; Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, 13th U. S. Inf.; Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Art., Recorder. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

A Board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cav., and Capt. G. E. Sage, 6th U. S. Art., is appointed to meet Nov. 21, 1898, at Fort Myer, Va., for the purpose of determining what portion of the Fort Myer reservation may be set aside for the use of the Signal Corps without detriment to the post or its future development. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

The Commanding General, Dept. of Santiago, Cuba, will convene such board of officers from time to time as may be necessary for the examination of officers serving in that department, to determine their fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

A Board of officers, to consist of Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. W. Ludlow, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. T. H. Bliss, C. C. S., U. S. V.; Maj. J. B. Aleshire, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., is appointed to meet at Macon, Ga., Headquarters, Nov. 24, 1898, to consider and make recommendations as to the proper outfitting of the Corps for service in Cuba. The report will describe in detail the kinds and quantities of clothing that should be provided for officers and enlisted men; the kinds and amounts of transportation and equipage, and the articles of subsistence for sale and issue best adapted to the climate and opportunities for supply; in short, all things affecting the health and comfort of the soldier while serving in the tropics. (1st Corps, Nov. 19.)

A Board of Survey to consist of 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Meyer A. Lewis, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., the only officers available, will assemble at the office of the U. S. Engineer Officer, Custom House, New Orleans, La., Nov. 28, to investigate the loss by blowing up of the U. S. snagboat General Meigs, which occurred in the early part of the month of September last, while engaged in removing submarine mines from the Mississippi River below New Orleans. (D. G., Nov. 23.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. Harrison J. Price, from the 24th U. S. Inf. to the 2d U. S. Inf., Co. E; 1st Lieut. William P. Jackson, from the 2d U. S. Inf. to the 24th U. S. Inf., Co. F; Lieut. Jackson will join the 24th U. S. Inf. on the expiration of his present leave. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Capt. William C. Manning, from the 23d U. S. Inf. to the 14th U. S. Inf., Co. L; Capt. William H. Sage, from the 14th U. S. Inf. to the 23d U. S. Inf., Co. K. (W. D., Nov. 19.)

LYCEUM EXERCISES.

In response to an inquiry as to whether or not "Lyceum exercises and schools be inaugurated at posts during the coming season," the Major General Commanding the Army has decided "that Lyceums be conducted at all military posts as usual, all officers of the post to attend, both Regulars and Volunteers."

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Co. M, 3d Texas Vol. Inf. (Shields's), is relieved from duty at Fort Clark and will proceed by marching to Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, for station. Upon arrival of the company at Camp Eagle Pass, Co. B, 3d Texas Vol. Inf. (Duff's), will stand relieved from duty thereat and will proceed by marching to Fort Clark, Tex., for station. (D. G., Nov. 17.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Charles L. Tilden, 1st California, is extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

2d Lieut. L. W. H. Peyton, Co. L, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, U. S. V., for duty as Aide. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

2d Lieut. L. J. F. Rooney, 69th New York Vol. Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln, U. S. V., Greenville, S. C., for appointment as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Capt. Charles R. Evans, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Arecibo, P. R., vice 1st Lieut. F. E. Murphy, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., relieved. (D. P. R., Nov. 4.)

In the case of 2d Lieut. D. G. Kilburn, 3d Tex. Vol. Inf., Fort Sam Houston, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, he was found not guilty and therefore acquitted. The proceedings and findings are approved by the reviewing authority. (G. O. 29, D. G., Nov. 11.)

Capt. Frederick S. Young, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Walter G. Sneed, of the same command, who were tried before a G. C. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., recently, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, were both found not guilty, and were acquitted. (G. O. 30, D. G., Nov. 18.)

The following is a roster of officers of the 1st Regiment of Colorado, stationed at Manila, for Sept. 1, 1898:

Colonel, Irving Hale; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry B. McCoy; Adjutant, Alexander McDonald Brooks; Quartermaster, William B. Sawyer; Commissary, Charles S. Houghwout; Surgeon, Maj. Lewis H. Kemble, Chaplain, David L. Fleming.

1st Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel, Henry B. McCoy; Adjutant, 2d Lieut. Ralph B. Lister (Co. K); Assistant Surgeon, Charles R. Locke.

2d Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel, Maj. Cassius M. Moses; Adjutant, 2d Lieut. Rice W. Means; Assistant Surgeon, 1st Lieut. Asst. Surg. David D. Thornton.

3d Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel—Maj. Charles H. Anderson; Adjutant, 2d Lieut. Fred. L. Perry.

Company A.—Capt. John S. Stewart, 1st Lieut. William F. Doertenback, 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Thomas.

Company B.—Capt. Frank W. Carroll (on recruiting service), 1st Lieut. Charles B. Lewis, 2d Lieut. Charles E. Hooper.

Company C.—Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Severney, 2d Lieut. Willard P. Bidwell (on recruiting service).

Company D.—Capt. John A. Taylor, 1st Lieut. George Borstadt, 2d Lieut. Albert J. Luther.

Company E.—Capt. Kyle Rucker, 1st Lieut. Clarence W. Lothrop, 2d Lieut. Rice W. Means.

Company F.—Capt. G. Ralph Cummings, 1st Lieut. Charles S. Haughwout, 2d Lieut. Willard G. Riggs.

Company G.—Capt. David P. Howard (on recruiting service), 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Brown, 2d Lieut. Walter P. Burke.

Company H.—Capt. Charles B. Eastman, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Wilcox, 2d Lieut. Fred L. Perry.

Company I.—Capt. William R. Grove, 1st Lieut. C. Henry Hilton, Jr., 2d Lieut. Charles O. Zollars.

Company K.—Capt. William A. Cornell, 1st Lieut. W. J. Vaunice, 2d Lieut. Ralph B. Lister.

Company L.—Capt. David P. La Salle, 1st Lieut. Cornelius F. O'Keefe, 2d Lieut. Franklin Ballou, Jr.

Company M.—Capt. Clyde C. Spicer, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Sleeper, 2d Lieut. James H. Gowdy.

The regiment went into camp at Camp Alva Adams, Denver, Colo., April 29, 1898; mustered into service by Capt. E. F. Wilcox, 2d Cav., May 1, 1898; left Denver May 15, 1898; arrived San Francisco May 21; sailed for Manila June 15, 1898; arrived Manila Bay July 16, 1898; disembarked July 18; went into camp about five miles south of Manila.

On Sept. 3, Col. Hale received information that he had been made a Brigadier General, which caused the promotion of Lieut. Col. McCoy to Colonel, Maj. Moses to Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. Grove to Major, 1st Lieut. A. McD. Brooks to Captain; Rice W. Means, Junior 2d Lieutenant, to 1st Lieutenant, and Sergt. Henry L. Clotworthy, of Co. I, to 2d Lieutenant. The latter two promotions were for bravery; they—Means and Clotworthy—reached a point only a few hundred paces from Spanish lines in making a reconnaissance.

A. A. Surg. E. G. Schutz will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, relieving A. A. Surg. J. J. Cannan, whose contract will be annulled. (D. Colo., Nov. 17.)

Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf. (recently promoted Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Inf.), is relieved and 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, 25th Inf., is detailed member of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Logan, Colo. (D. Colo., Nov. 17.)

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding Depts. of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and other points in the Departments. (D. Colo., Nov. 17.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1898, is granted 2d Lieut. H. LaT. Cavenaugh, 9th Cav. (Fort Grant, Ariz.), with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days. (D. Colo., Nov. 17.)

2d Lieut. John N. Straat, Jr., 25th Inf., will rejoin at Fort Logan, Colo. (D. Colo., Nov. 17.)

CASUALTIES IN 5TH ARMY CORPS IN OPERATIONS AGAINST SANTIAGO, JUNE 22 TO JULY 17, 1898.

Command.	Las Guasimas, June 24. Killed Officers.	Las Guasimas, June 24. Killed Enlisted men.	Las Guasimas, June 24. Wounded Officers.	Las Guasimas, June 24. Wounded Enlisted men.	San Juan, July 1-3. Killed Officers.	San Juan, July 1-3. Killed Enlisted men.	San Juan, July 1-3. Wounded Officers.	San Juan, July 1-3. Wounded Enlisted men.	El Caney, July 1. Killed Officers.	El Caney, July 1. Killed Enlisted men.	El Caney, July 1. Wounded Officers.	El Caney, July 1. Wounded Enlisted men.	Around Santiago, July 10-12. Killed Officers.	Around Santiago, July 10-12. Killed Enlisted men.	Around Santiago, July 10-12. Wounded Officers.	Around Santiago, July 10-12. Wounded Enlisted men.	Aguadores, July 1-2. Killed Officers.	Aguadores, July 1-2. Killed Enlisted men.	Aguadores, July 1-2. Wounded Officers.	Aguadores, July 1-2. Wounded Enlisted men.	Present for duty equipped on June 30, 1898. Officers.	Present for duty equipped on June 30, 1898. Enlisted men.
Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter:																							
Hdqrs. and staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	...
Signal Corps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	81
Hospital Corps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
C. & E. Engr. Battn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	192
2d U. S. Cav.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	257
Brig. Gen. J. F. Kent:																								
1st Division staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	...
1st Brigade	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	...
16th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	1	13	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	655
6th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	2	10	8	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	461
71st N. Y. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	922
2d Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
2d U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	49	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	618
10th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	432
21st U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	441
3d Brigade	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...
9th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	445
13th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	1	16	6	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	441
24th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	2	11	6	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	516
2d Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	...
1st Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
8th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	487
22d U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	8	6	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	467
2d Mass Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	7	3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	863
2d Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
1st U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	438
4th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	6	2	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	444
25th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	7	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	509
3d Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16
7th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	4	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	801
12th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	564
17th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	6	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	482
Independent Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...
3d U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	464
20th U. S. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	573
Cavalry Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	...
1st Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...
3d U. S. Cav.	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	433
6th U. S. Cav.	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	435
9th U. S. Cav.	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	207
2d Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
1st U. S. Cav.	..	7	3	5	1	12	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	503
10th U. S. Cav.	..	1	..	10	2	5	9	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	453
1st U. S. V. Cav.	1	7	3	29	1	14	5	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	537
Artillery Battalion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...
E, 1st Art.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	79
K, 1st Art.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	78
A, 2d Art.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	79
F, 2d Art.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	27
G, 4th Art.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	53
H, 4th Art.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	65
Duffield's Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...
9th Mass. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	800
33d Mich. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	43	..	..	43	958
34th Mich. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	612
Total	1	15	6	44	17	134	60	988	4	84	24	332	1	1	1	12	0	2	0	10	869	17,349

ARMY CORPS BADGES.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned: Army Corps Badges—By direction Secretary War, the corps badges prescribed July 15, 1898, are a part of the uniform of the Army and serve as marks of identification, the same as symbols of the various arms of the service and different staff corps. The proper badge should be habitually worn as prescribed by officers and enlisted men attached Army corps.

To wear badges of two or more Army corps at the same time, would defeat the object of their use and would be as incongruous as for a man transferred from one regiment to another to wear the numbers and symbols of both. Upon occasions of ceremony the badges to which officers and soldiers are properly entitled may be worn as prescribed in Army Regulations, the badge designating the wearer's proper corps to be worn separately above the line.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., NOV. 21.

Leave, 2d Lieut. Caspar H. Conrad, Jr., 5th Cav., extended two months.

Leave, three months, to 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art.

Leave, 1st Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 9th Inf., extended fifteen days.

Leave, 1st Lieut. Charles P. Russ, Adjt., 11th Inf., extended one month.

Capt. James E. Macklin, 11th Inf., will repair to Washington, D. C., for conference with Q. M. General, and then proceed to Puerto Rico.

Leave, 2d Lieut. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., extended one month.

Leave, Maj. Argalus G. Hennisee, 2d Cav., extended one month.

Leave, Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspr. Gen., extended one month.

A. A. Surg. Ralph L. Taylor, to Fort Monroe.

The transfer of 2d Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock from 6th Art. to the 1st Cav., Troop C, with rank in cavalry arm from September, is announced.

1st Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., is detailed Recorder, Examining Board, Madison Barracks, vice 1st Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 9th Inf., relieved.

1st Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf., to Fort Riley and join company.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Officer, will report to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler will report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty, and then return to Havana, Cuba.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., NOV. 22.

Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., having been found physically disqualified for duty, by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement as Major is announced.

The following transfers are made in the 9th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Harold Hammond, from Co. M to C; 2d Lieut. Easton S. Gibson, from Co. C to M.

A. A. Surg. Roy A. Wilson will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty.

Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E., is detailed member of Examining Board at New York, during the illness of Maj. Henry M. Adams, C. E.

Leave Capt. Harry L. Roberts, 19th Inf., extended 15 days.

Leave 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, 6th Cav., extended one month.

Leave 2d Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th Inf., is extended one month.

Leave 2d Lieut. William W. Fiscus, 2d Inf., extended one month.

Maj. William W. Gilbert, Paymr., to duty, with station in Washington, D. C.

Maj. William W. Gilbert, Paymr., to Fort McHenry and assist Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymr., in payment of troops.

ARMY.—(Continued on page 298.)

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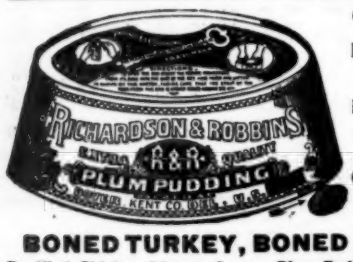

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BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

China has her Springfields, too. A cable dispatch to Japan from Pekin says: "The Chinese government has notified all applicants for military service that they will hereafter be examined in archery and stone slinging."

Commissioner Evans, of the Pension Bureau, in speaking of the remarkable wounds which some officers received, mentioned the case of an officer who "was shot in the back. The ball penetrated his kidney, liver and lung and broke two of his ribs. He is alive to-day, and the President has promoted him." Brig. Gen. William S. Worth and Capt. J. Bigelow, Jr., also suffered not one but many severe wounds and all our readers can recall many more instances. It is conceivable that the use of the small bullet will introduce a new possibility into battles, a capacity to ignore wounds that are not positively disabling in the sense of depriving the wounded man of understanding or a limb necessary to his duty. One of the remarkable developments of crime is the power a sturdy criminal sometimes exhibits of sustaining, without disablement, wounds that lay an honest man low. This quality is exhibited in the highest degree by the "rustlers" of the far West. Most of them are passed cowboys and in the wild and arduous life of a cow camp and under the stimulus of emulating some "kid" of eminent reckless career they gain a certain sturdiness of temper, an indifference to personal suffering and to the ultimate consequences of an act, looking only to its immediate results, which seems to put them above the shock of wounds and the weakness that comes from loss of blood. Our readers who are familiar with the West are acquainted with many examples of the immunity that such a resolved temper gives. We recall one case of a man shot through the body, at the lung, who got out of a hospital that was ill-guarded because his condition was so desperate and rode off at full gallop for thirty miles. He did it to avoid imprisonment. Another man when engaged in a street fight received a charge of buckshot full in the abdomen at ten or fifteen paces, but fought on until repeated wounds brought him down. The history of these private combats where no mercy or hospital care await the wounded man proves that it is possible to meet wounds in such a determined spirit that the effects of shock may be eliminated. The ability to do this has been increased very greatly by the introduction of small arms, and it is entirely probable that this self-reliant attitude of mind can be still further developed as part of the soldier's stern preparation for war, and that soldiers can learn to take care of themselves when wounded or even to continue in the field if needed.

The diary of Mr. Ramsden, British Consul in Santiago, and the reports of various officers in foreign military journals have repeatedly informed the world that the shells we threw at Morro and Socapa and at the city of Santiago failed to explode in very many cases. The impression is circulated industriously that our ammunition is worthless and the facts certainly would have made such an inference justifiable if we had not managed to produce some results that nothing but bursting shells could account for. A paragraph in Gen. Flagler's report may be taken as offering the explanation of this failure. "As regards the bursting charges for shell, that for cast iron shell, which is a black, fine-grain powder, was readily provided, and the ordinary base percussion fuse for exploding it. In the case of the steel shell the case was otherwise. It had been found that black powder exploded in the steel A. P. and D. P. shell, which have very strong walls, did not prove sufficient to break up the shell sufficiently, and in some cases blew out the base plug, leaving the shell uninjured. A more powerful explosive, therefore, seemed to be a necessity for these steel shell, and for some time experiments had been in operation for the determination of a suitable high explosive for this purpose." Wet guncotton was chosen and perhaps in our next war we shall not have to suffer this criticism. Though this report refers only to Army ordnance, the Navy got its powder from the same makers and was limited to charcoal powder like the Army, so we may assign the failures of our shells to this cause.

Now that a Chinese reformer (?) has recommended the Empress to discard such new-fangled weapons as the gun and return to the bow and arrow by which China won her military glory, it is not surprising to read the account of a Swedish explorer, who has lately been traveling in Asia, relates his experiences in China, and gives some interesting details about the Chinese army and garrison life in the towns of the Celestial Empire. A regiment of Chinese troops would possess among them about half a dozen English guns and an equal number of Russian, the remainder being armed with bows and lances. The guns were in wretched condition, the soldiers taking no care whatever of them. He had seen soldiers place their rifles in a muddy stream and use them as a pole to vault across. In a squad of cavalry about a dozen horses would be in a fair condition, the remainder old hacks, impossible to turn to any account. Parades and shooting are very rare among the garrisons. The soldiers, officers and non-commissioned officers pass their time in eating, drinking and smoking opium. In counting their men, they not only number up the individuals, but their arms, their boots, and their different pieces of uniform, bringing out the most astounding totals, which greatly flatter the pride of the commandants.

Many unexpended balances must be turned into the Treasury at the end of the year and a large and urgent deficiency bill will be a necessity for immediate consideration. The matter is simple enough in itself, but as it brings, or can bring, the whole conduct of the war into discussion there is a possibility that its passage will be deferred. Let us hope that the views of Congress on the war may be ventilated upon one measure brought up for the purpose, leaving necessary business to be treated on its merits.

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OUR NAVAL MILITIA.

The Navy Department has shown its appreciation of the Naval Militia by assigning an officer of the Navy to take charge of it with headquarters at Washington. It is also proposed to form a Naval Reserve with the present Naval Militia organizations as a basis, but there are grave doubts as to the feasibility of such a scheme by those who contend that the Naval Militia is not a Naval Reserve and can never be made one. Mr. Everett B. Mero, now of the Regular Navy, proposes, as the result of his experience with the Naval Militia, that a Naval Militia Association should be formed having one or more of the modern cruisers or battleships laid up in ordinary at convenient ports for their use with skeleton crews of Regulars aboard to give the militia an opportunity to learn the ways of a modern vessel of war. The instruction heretofore acquired has been that of the Navy of a past generation, and is not up to date. Indeed, some officers of the Naval Militia condemn floating drillships altogether, preferring armories, somewhat after the idea of the mother who refused to let her son go into the water until he had learned to swim. They propose, however, to put their men on board modern ships of war whenever possible, training them meanwhile in boat drills, etc., much as heretofore.

The experience of the war has revealed the strong as well as the weak points of the Naval Militia. The men have shown adaptability and readiness to serve to the extent of their capacity. Within the limitations of their field some officers, usually Annapolis graduates, have displayed ability, but there has been a general revelation of the difficulties resulting from a lack of consistent preparatory instruction on the part of others, officers and men.

Good navigation officers have been few, though some of the smaller craft of the Auxiliary Navy have been well handled. Watch officers needed practical experience and showed ignorance of the methods of the Regular service. They lacked, too, the capacity to handle men which comes only from experience. The enlisted men are quick to notice any deficiencies in these respects and this impairs confidence.

In many cases the petty officers were found unable to discharge the important duties which their ratings called for. Some of them could never be made to understand the difference between the lax methods of ornamental duty on a summer tour and the serious business of war. Among other results of this was a general mix-up of accounts which it took weeks to straighten out. There was confusion and misunderstandings over pay and other accounts for the reason that the several organizations had been using different forms and blanks, none of which conformed to the Navy standard.

To provide for uniformity in the training of militia requires the union of the various State organizations under one direction and head, and this it is difficult to obtain. The Navy Department has done its best to make the separate bodies pull together, but have met with no great success, and there have been various degrees of willingness or unwillingness to co-operate with it according to local feeling.

Service together has brought the Regular Navy and the militia into closer relations and they will have a better understanding of each other in future. The militia will realize as they never have before what actual service requires of them. They recognize the necessity of union under a central head, but thus far no possible plan for bringing it about has been suggested. One proposition is to enroll our seafaring population into a Naval Reserve after the model of European countries, but this requires the consent of Congress. It is also suggested that some retired Navy officers be made the head of a militia department at Washington. As a matter of fact, a naval officer has been assigned to this duty for the past three or four years, and for the past two years there has been a recognized headquarters for the Naval Militia at the Navy Department. It is proposed to give this arrangement the recognition of law, and to bring the Naval Militia of the several States under the operation of uniform laws.

ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Remembering the repeated declaration by correspondents, Volunteers, both officers and men, and, we believe, even by some in the Regular Army, that the battles at Santiago were "soldiers' fights," i. e., made without incessant orders from officers, it is interesting to recall some of the observations made by Col. Hutton, C. B., of the British Army on the German maneuvers in 1897.

"The individual initiative of all, including company commanders, is evidently fostered and encouraged, with the result that an attacking line when opposed resolves itself, as a rule, into a succession of minor tentative assaults, rarely by a brigade, sometimes by a regiment, more often by a battalion and still more often by a company. The actual formation adopted is left to the idea and caprice of the individual commanders and the actual assault is carried out as circumstances seem to indicate. The men are brought to the attacking point and even kept within artillery and effective infantry range in close order."

The German regulations say "close order is the basis of all things, and the principle always in view is to keep the men in close formation as long as possible, preferring to lose a few men rather than to let their commands get out of hand a moment sooner than necessary." This principle is carried out so strictly that everything, even the lives of soldiers, may be sacrificed to preserve this valued cohesion. It is in the moment of attack that individual initiative is given play, and its results do not seem to have been satisfactory to Col. Hutton. He says: "It is open to question whether such a system of individual spasmodic and unsupported effort is sound against anything but a weak and indifferently disciplined enemy. The effect upon us as spectators was at once impractical and unreal and certainly the frequent weak attacks in close formations gave the impression that a terrible loss of life must be entailed, even if eventual success were attained."

We have been criticised for the same display of individuality which spectators took for confusion, but the result was a success that was due probably to the intelligent co-operation of our men, giving each other helpful support without needing orders to do so. So in the German army, "no shouting, no giving of orders is heard, but, like a well ordered, well organized football team, there is a general onward rush of combatants, each intent on his own role and knowing each one when and how to assist his neighbor." If the individual attacks which appeared so disorganized to Col. Hutton had been made through well planned entanglements and against a hot fire that added dodging, crouching and falling flat to the other causes of irregularity, probably this observer would have found the German attack as confused as some critics pronounced ours.

We should add that the common accounts that our troops fought without orders or direction from their officers is nonsense. No doubt there was a minimum of orders to old troops whose discipline and military training was known, but it is absurd to suppose that an Army can be left to run about as it pleases. Not one movement in Cuba was made except under the watchful eye of an officer. Whether he was a silent or a directing officer depended upon what he thought best.

A PARALLEL FOR SANTIAGO.

The nearest approach to a parallel for our Santiago expedition was Gen. Scott's landing in 1847 near Vera Cruz, for a march on the City of Mexico. Scott's forces, which were about the same as those of Gen. Shafter, were landed through the surf on March 9, under the protection of seven armed vessels. When the boats touched the beach, the men leaped into the water and ran up the sandy shore. Gen. Worth's division, 4,500 men, were disembarked in one hour and the whole Army was landed in six hours without accident or confusion. Though Vera Cruz might have been taken by assault, it was decided to lay siege to it, and on March 18 the trenches were completed. On the 27th, eighteen days after the landing, the town surrendered, the loss of the investing force being 64 killed and wounded. Then followed the delay for the disembarkation of the stores, wagons, hospitals, ammunition and transport animals and Scott was not able to move into the interior until the middle of April. This gave Gen. Santa Anna an opportunity to occupy an exceedingly strong position in the pass of Cerro Gordo, with 13,000 men and 42 pieces of artillery. Scott succeeded in turning the position, and with his 8,500 men defeated Santa Anna, killing and wounding 1,200 Mexicans, capturing 3,000 and the whole of the enemy's artillery. The American loss was 431, including two general officers. Aug. 7, Scott moved from Pueblo upon the capital and after a series of brilliant engagements the City of Mexico, containing 180,000 inhabitants, surrendered to Scott's Army, then numbering something less than 7,000 men. Two thousand seven hundred and three were lost in the battles before the capital, including 383 officers. At Cherubusco, Scott's loss was 1,053, including 76 officers. The Mexicans had 3,250 killed and wounded and lost 3,000 prisoners. At Molino del Rey, 800 Americans were killed and wounded, and the Mexicans lost 3,000 men, including two generals. Peace negotiations were protracted from September to the following February.

As in Cuba, so in Mexico, it was the Regulars who accomplished the result. It was they, as Ripley tells us, who carried Scott in triumph from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the palace of Santa Anna. "As individuals," says Henderson in his life of Stonewall Jackson, "the Volunteers fought well; as organized bodies, capable of maneuvering under fire and of combined effort, they proved to be comparatively worthless."

Lord Wolseley has declared that in the Civil War, "from first to last, the co-operation of even one Army corps (35,000) of Regular troops would have given complete victory to whichever side it fought on."

OUR NEW ARMY.

It is somewhat early to speculate as to the future of the Regular Army and as to what will be done with it in the reorganisation that is sure to come. As an officer in the confidence of the President said recently to the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: "You know as much about it as the President of the United States himself, for all is speculation. We do not yet know the problem before us. We shall not probably require many troops for Puerto Rico, but we may want anywhere from five to fifty thousand for Cuba. The same is true of Manila, and our exact position in the Philippines is yet to be determined. We shall have to have some troops for the Hawaiian Islands, but not many." Alaska, too, should be provided for, and that territory has heretofore been entirely neglected. Many interior posts will no doubt be abandoned in the interests of economy, but as they never took many troops this will not amount to much in our enlarged establishment.

It is clear that we must have more artillery, for there will be a large increase in the number of seaports to be defended, and the infantry will undoubtedly be increased. Even as we were before the war our military force was entirely inadequate, and the present authorized force of 60,000 men is none too great for home protection, leaving out of consideration our foreign additions With an increase of the line will necessarily follow an increase in general officers and the staff departments. The chairman of the House Military Committee, Mr. Hull, has, as we have already said, increased his original estimate of 50,000 to 100,000 men. He is of the opinion that the increase should be confined to artillery and infantry, and that the present force of ten regiments of cavalry is sufficient for an army of 100,000. Cavalry experts will not agree with him in this conclusion, and they should be heard before any decision is reached.

The Artillery should not only be increased, but reorganized with a general officer at its head. The field artillery and the heavy artillery should be formed into separate regiments. The actual organization of 100,000 men for peace should be capable of expansion in the event of war to at least 200,000 men.

We hope that those having charge of the matter will see to it that the standards of the Army are not lowered. With the increase should come the enlargement of our military schools and especially the Military Academy.

Mr. Hull is reported to be impressed with the importance of the introduction of a general staff system similar to that of the German army. This has been often urged, but those who have made the recommendation have received scant courtesy hitherto. Mr. Hull, as Chairman of the House Military Committee, may receive more attention. Our present system of ten independent staff departments is out of date, and it is absolutely indispensable that it should be reformed. It is difficult to cite a single military reason for its continuance. Like Topsy, it "growed." Modifications of European systems will no doubt be required to suit our different political system, but the principle of a controlling central authority is essential to military efficiency and should be insisted upon.

Our Army does not enjoy the ministrations of the large number of fine military bands which are so plentiful in foreign armies, but what we have do us good service. Capt. Marcotte, the efficient correspondent in the field of the Army and Navy Journal, has told us of the value our men put upon their music and how brave the members of the few bands we had were in facing Mausers or wielding Krags and helpful with the wounded. It is to them that we commit the pæan of triumph in the hour of victory and Gen. Shafter devoted a special telegram to the fact that "the regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line played the 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night,'" when the soldiers heard of Sampson's victory! The value of music to the weary soldier is so well recognized that no one will be surprised at Adjt. Gen. Corbin's assertion that "music has become necessary to the health and well-being of the soldier." We are glad to see that he recommends the employment of musicians in regimental bands at regular and suitable pay and an increase in numbers to at least thirty men in each band. We believe the benefits of such organizations would exceed any cost to the Government, especially as we have noticed that every reasonable and judicious expenditure by the Government is rewarded by improvement and gain in some way in civil life or employments.

The Secretary of the Navy approves the recommendation that an increase of about twenty-five officers be made in the Pay Department. Of this number about fifteen will be Assistant Paymasters and ten Passed Assistant Paymasters. The Paymaster General of the Navy thinks it necessary that this increase be made, and it is at his suggestion that the Secretary will make the recommendation. There are still several Assistant and Passed Assistant Paymasters of the auxiliary navy in the service, and it is thought that these officers will be appointed permanently, if Congress acts favorably upon the plan. Many of them have shown, since they have been in the service, they are capable of giving the Government good and efficient service in their department.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 18.—Capt. P. H. Cooper, from Navy Yard, New York, with the Chicago and to command the Chicago.
Lieut. W. S. Hughes, relieved from further duty in connection with artesian wells at Yerba Buena Island.
Lieut. R. C. Hooker, honorably discharged, Nov. 18.
Lieuts. H. P. Jones and W. Truxton, from the Vermont and with the Chicago, and to the Chicago.
Lieut. W. D. Rose, from the Navy Yard, New York, with the Chicago and to the Chicago.
Lieut. W. S. Benson, from the Vermont and with the Chicago and to the Chicago.
Ensign G. R. Lauriat, from the Constellation to home.
Ensign A. B. McManus, to the Resolute.
Ensigns W. H. Buck and P. Williams, from the Vermont, with the Chicago and to the Chicago.
Naval Cadets L. A. Cotten and E. Woods, from the Vermont, with the Chicago and to the Chicago.
Asst. Paymr. L. H. Shields, from the Franklin and immediately to the Panther.
Chief Engr. J. Lowe, order of 15th detaching him from Continental Iron Works and ordering to duty as member and Recorder of Engineering Naval Examining Board at Philadelphia, modified so that he proceed immediately instead of waiting for relief.
Chief Engr. A. F. Dixon, P. A. Engr. H. O. Stickney, Asst. Engr. W. G. Hawthorne, Asst. Engr. T. D. Parker, Asst. Engr. C. A. Baechtold, from Navy Yard, New York, with the Chicago and to the Chicago.
Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, to duty as Government Inspector in connection with establishing Training Station on Yerba Buena Island.
Acting Boatswain C. Wouters, from the Vermont and to the Chicago.
Acting Carpenter C. L. Bennett and Acting Gunner H. Johnson, from the Navy Yard, New York, with the Chicago to the Chicago.
Paymr's Clerk I. B. Conkling, appointed on nomination of Pay Inspr. L. A. Fralley for duty at Navy Yard, Washington.
Paymr's Clerk I. B. Conkling, appointment on nomination of Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, revoked.

NOV. 19.—Lieut. (J. G.) N. M. Hubbard, Jr., honorably discharged.
Ensign G. L. Fermier, died on the Asiatic Station, Nov. 19 (Petrel).
Surg. H. Wells, to the Chicago.
Asst. Surg. W. L. Bell, appointed Nov. 16 (M. I. Hosp.).
Asst. Engr. R. K. Crank, order of 15th inst., directing him to proceed for examination for promotion at Philadelphia, modified so that he can delay reporting until Nov. 28.
Chief Engr. R. W. Galt, Nov. 19, retired.
Chief Engr. B. F. Wood, retired, to additional duty at Continental Iron Works in connection with inspection of Engineering Material.
P. A. Engr. C. B. Price, from the Vicksburg to duty as Asst. Inspector of Machinery at Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Newport News, Va.
P. A. Engr. C. N. Offley, to the Vicksburg.
Chief Engr. C. J. MacConnell, orders for duty at the Continental Iron Works, revoked.
Asst. Engr. W. A. Gordon, honorably discharged.
1st Lieut. J. H. Russell, U. S. M. C., appointed from Aug. 10, 1898.
Acting Boatswain J. W. Angus, to the Wabash.
Boatswain P. Haley, from the Wabash to the Fish Hawk.
Boatswain P. Deery, appointed Boatswain from 5th of May, 1898 (Samoset).
Paymr's Clerk S. B. Caldwell, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. R. Coffin for duty on Resolute.
Pay Clerk R. W. Devereaux, appointed on nomination of Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, for duty at Navy Yard, Washington.

NOV. 21.—Rear Admi. F. M. Bunce, to be retired Dec. 25, 1898.
Med. Dir. G. H. Cooke, to be retired Dec. 12, 1898.
Asst. Paymr. A. H. Cathcart, to the Vixen.
Asst. Paymr. H. P. Ash, to the Eagle.
Asst. Paymr. C. T. Bishop, from the Navy Yard, League Island, to home.
Asst. Paymr. W. H. Doherty, from the Vixen to home and wait orders.
Asst. Paymr. W. H. Doherty, to the Wheeling.
Asst. Paymr. J. Irwin, Jr., from the Wheeling, to home and wait orders.
P. A. Engr. C. H. Greenleaf, retired, from the Wabash to home.
Chief Engr. W. H. Nauman, to the Wabash.
P. A. Engr. C. E. Rommell, from the Yankee to the Lancaster.
Asst. Engr. F. J. Simmonds, from the Buffalo to the Resolute.
Asst. Engr. W. E. Dickey, from the Resolute to the Buffalo.
P. A. Engr. H. S. Pugsley, from the Newport News Shipbuilding and D. D. Co., and to the Leonidas.
Chaplain G. A. Crawford, from the Wabash to home.
Sailmaker G. T. Douglass, to be retired Dec. 20, 1898.
Asst. Paymr. W. R. Heath, Lieut. (J. G.) S. Hughes, Ensign W. G. Powell, Asst. Paymr. J. L. Bunce, Asst. Paymrs. F. P. McMahon, F. B. Payne, E. C. Plummer, F. L. Averill, I. B. Smith, honorably discharged, Nov. 21.

NOV. 22.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore, ordered to charge of the cruiser Columbia at the League Island Navy Yard until she shall be put in reserve.
Lieut. C. W. Hazeltine, appointed from Nov. 22, 1898.
Lieut. P. S. Carter, from the Newark to the Wilmington.
Lieut. W. G. Hannum, from the Wilmington to home and wait orders.
Asst. Surg. T. Rodger, from the Buffalo to Navy Yard, New York.
Asst. Paymr. C. R. Wood, from Navy Yard, Boston, on 1st prox., to home and wait orders.
P. A. Paymr. R. Hatton, to Navy Yard, Boston, for duty as Assistant General Storekeeper at that Yard, on 1st prox.
Asst. Engr. G. B. Massey, from Navy Yard, Boston, to the Buffalo.
Asst. Engr. H. Guttin, to the Buffalo.
Asst. Engr. W. H. Mackay, from the Buffalo to Navy Yard, New York.
Gunner R. Sommers, from Navy Yard, Washington, to Naval Academy.
Gunner J. W. Bullas, when discharged from treatment at Washington Hospital, to Navy Yard, Washington.
Chaplain R. E. Steele, to report to Commandant of Navy Yard, New York, for examination preliminary to appointment.
Lieut. S. W. Stratton, Lieut. W. G Ford, Ensign M. J. Hewson, Ensign G. P. Eustis, Naval Cadet R. Hayden, honorably discharged Nov. 22.

NOV. 23.—Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, to additional duty as Pay Officer at Naval Station, New London, Conn.
Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, retired, detached from duty in connection with Nicaraguan Canal Commission and ordered to Naval Station, San Juan, P. R.
Lieut. C. W. Hazeltine and P. A. Engr. M. A. Chambers, honorably discharged Nov. 23.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 23.—A Marine Guard, consisting of one Sergeant, two corporals and fifteen privates, ordered to the U. S. ship Yorktown.
Maj. George C. Reid, Adjt. and Inspr., ordered to proceed to Boston, Newport, Brooklyn and League Island, for purpose of inspection.
2d Lieut. G. C. Thorpe, from Marine Barracks, League Island, to the Resolute.
1st Lieut. T. P. Kane, from the Resolute to the New Orleans.
1st Lieut. G. Barnett, from the New Orleans to the Chicago.
Capt. L. W. T. Waller, to report on 22d inst. as Judge Advocate of Court of Inquiry at Navy Yard, Norfolk, of which Capt. B. F. Day, U. S. N., is President.
1st Lieut. F. J. Moses, granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.
Capt. Charles L. McCawley, ordered to proceed to Utica, N. Y., on public duty.
Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, granted leave for two days from 22d inst.
Capt. J. M. T. Young, granted leave until Dec. 18 next.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 17.—1st Lieut. Howard Emery, from the Morrill to the Woodbury.
NOV. 18.—1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, granted thirty days leave.
1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, to temporary duty on the Smith.
2d Asst. Engr. W. J. Sedgwick, granted an extension of leave for five days.
NOV. 19.—1st Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, from the Morrill to the Dallas.
3d Lieut. F. W. Smith, detached from the Algonquin, and assigned to the Onondaga, on expiration of leave.
NOV. 22.—2d Lieut. J. G. Berry, granted seven days leave.
2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, granted thirty days leave.
The Revenue Cutter Manning left Santiago, Cuba, on November 21, and is expected to arrive at Key West, Fla., on the 25th inst. Capt. Shoemaker will inspect the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service along the coast, while en route from Key West to Baltimore.
The Revenue Cutter Gresham, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip on board, sailed from Norfolk on the 21st instant, on a cruise to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admi. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there.
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Navy Yard, New York.
CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Boston, Mass.
CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Caimanera. Address Navy Department.
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Boston, Mass.
HIST, Lieut. L. Young. At Santiago. Address care Navy Department.
INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Portsmouth, N. H.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.
MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Key West. Will return to coast of Cuba. Address care Navy Department.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Tompkinsville. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
POTOMAC, Lieut. J. E. Craven. En route to Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner. At Havana. Will proceed North. Address care Navy Department.
TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee. Off Tompkinsville, N. Y.
TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. En route to Havana via Key West. Address Key West, Fla.

SQUADRON FOR SPECIAL SERVICE.

Capt. A. S. Barker, Senior Officer.

ABARENDA (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford. Returning to Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Very. En route to Barbadoes. Address care Navy Department.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Same as Oregon. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. Reported by cable to the Army and Navy Journal to have arrived at Montevideo Nov. 24, all well, and to sail in about a week. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS, Lieut. N. T. Houston. En route to Punta Arenas. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. En route to Punta Arenas, Chili. Address care Navy Department.
OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. Sailed Nov. 19 from Rio for Montevideo and arrived Nov. 24. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. En route to Punta Arenas. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
STERLING (Coal Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. En route to Punta Arenas, Chili. Address care Navy Department.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Commo. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Honolulu.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr E. White. En route to Acapulco, where she will receive further orders.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. It is understood she will relieve the Bennington at Honolulu.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admi. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.
BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.
BARCELO, Naval Cadet W. R. White.
BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Tientsin. Address Yokohama, Japan.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. At Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. En route for the Asiatic Station. Arrived at Funchal, Madeira, Nov. 24. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
LEYTE.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.
MINDANO.
MONADNOCK, Capt. W. H. Whiting.
MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. G. A. Bickneli to command, per steamer of Nov. 29.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NERO, Comdr. C. Belknap. At Manila.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Shanghai. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell to command.
RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes. Address Martinique, W. I. The following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes, Nov. 15; Trinidad, Nov. 28; St. Vincent, Dec. 7; Martinique, Dec. 15; St. Kitts, Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 16, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jam., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. At Newport, R. I., ready for her cruise
VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. On winter cruise with apprentices at Barbadoes. Address Martinique, W. I. Following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes, Nov. 15; Trinidad, Nov. 28; St. Vincent, Dec. 7; Martinique, Dec. 15; St. Kitts, Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 16, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venezuela, Feb. 20; Kingston, Jamaica, March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address Commissioners, Mass. Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa.

TUGS.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MASSASOIT, Ensign J. J. Cottrell. League Island, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
GLACIER, Lieut. W. S. Seccombe. At Caimanera. Address care Navy Department.
GLOUCESTER, At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.
PANTHER. Lieut. A. Ward. At League Island, Pa. Ordered to San Juan, Cuba, as station ship.
SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. En route to Tompkinsville. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.
SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. E. V. Roberts, Executive. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
VULCAN (Repair vessel), Capt. B. H. McCalla, commanding temporarily. En route to Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.
ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Navy Yard, New York, for repairs. Address Navy Yard, New York.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At San Juan. Address care Navy Department.
CHICAGO, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Navy Yard, New York.
LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Navy Yard, N. Y.
PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan. Address Navy Department.
POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Caimanera. Address care of Navy Department.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

IN RESERVE.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, in charge of vessels in back channel at League Island.
BADGER. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
COLUMBIA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore in charge. League Island, Pa.
DIXIE. At League Island, Pa.
MIANTONOMOH. League Island, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS. League Island, Pa.
PRAIRIE. At League Island, Pa.
PURITAN, Comdr. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKEE. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
YOSEMITE. At League Island. Address League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. H. F. Picking. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. At Newport, R. I.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Chicago, her long overhauling completed, went into commission Nov. 19 at the Navy Yard, New York, under command of Capt. P. H. Cooper.

The cruiser Buffalo, which became disabled in Long Island Sound, has arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, for repairs. The Board of Inquiry that investigated the accident to the machinery on the Buffalo has completed its work and sent its report to Washington. The Board exonerates Capt. J. N. Hemphill and Chief Engr. Bieg, and says the accident was due to the carelessness and incompetency of some of the enlisted mechanics, three of whom have left the service. The Buffalo sailed Nov. 25 for Manila.

Excellence is not obtained without cost. The Navy spent $700,000 in target practice in 1896-7 and $1,000,000 in 1897-8, which is higher per ship and per man than in any other service. The results have been so valuable that it is not likely objection will be made to continuing this fruitful expenditure.

The Manacle rocks, on which the Mohegan was wrecked, got their name from "Maen Eglos," the Cornish for "church stone." There is a legend that a church once stood on the spot.

Exit Maria Teresa! She is breaking up and interior fittings are floating out through holes in her side.

The Navy Department signed contracts Nov. 19 with the W. R. Trigg Company of Richmond, Va., for the construction of two torpedo boat destroyers and three torpedo boats. The company has purchased an additional plant to meet the objection that it was not fully prepared for such work.

The Spanish cruisers Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, which were sunk during the battle of Manila Bay, have been floated and docked at Cavite.

Naval Constructor John G. Tawresey, U. S. N., said

in his paper on "Bilge Keels and Rolling Experiments with the Oregon": "In designing the Oregon's keels, docking considerations entered into the problem, and it was found necessary to compromise and fit keels of somewhat unusual form in order not to unduly decrease clearance spaces in docking for the midship section of the ship. Accordingly, keels were adopted with a maximum depth of thirty-four inches near their ends, tapering to fourteen inches amidships." Naval Constructor Bowles said: "I have done much missionary work in the direction of bilge keels, and the Navy got in the habit of putting them on all its vessels until we began to build our battleships. Then, either because the keels made it difficult to put the battleships in dry dock, or because we had become so used to them, we left them off. But the first time the battleships went to sea we learned that they were not safe without the bilge keels, and I hope it will never be attempted to omit them again, even if we have to build dry docks or repair the old ones."

The strenuous service required occasionally from the engineer force on board steam vessels is illustrated by an occurrence on the Castine. During action and while the forced draught was in use a socket bolt in a back connection at the farthest interior extremity of the furnace became loose and steam was pouring in upon the fire. One of the boilermakers, named Huntley, ordered the forced draught to be turned off and the fires banked with fresh coal. Taking a plank, he threw it into the furnace on the top of the wet coal, and then climbed back to the place where the steam was rushing from the loosened socket. For three minutes he remained inside the furnace. His friends drew him out of the door; the forced draught was turned on, and in a few minutes the ship was proceeding on her way as though nothing had happened.

The armored line of battleship Wisconsin, built by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., will be launched at that city on Saturday Nov. 26, at 9:30 a. m. The vessel will be launched by Miss Lucille Gage, representing California, and christened by Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, representing the State of Wisconsin. The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length, 368 feet; breadth, 72 feet 2½ inches; draft, 23 feet 6 inches; displacement, 11,500 tons; contract speed, 16 knots; battery, 4 13-inch guns, 14 6-inch guns, 16 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 1 machine gun. The Union Iron Works has received orders for the following ships for the U. S. Government: Battleship Oregon, 10,500 tons; battleship Wisconsin, 11,500 tons; battleship Ohio, 12,500 tons; cruiser Charleston, 3,780 tons; cruiser San Francisco, 4,080 tons; cruiser Olympia, 5,800 tons; coast-defence vessel Monterey, 4,000 tons; coast defence vessel Wyoming, 2,700 tons; gunboat Marietta, 1,000 tons; gunboat Wheeling, 1,000 tons; torpedo boat destroyer Farragut, 240 tons; torpedo boat destroyer Preble, 400 tons; torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones, 400 tons; torpedo boat destroyer Perry, 400 tons; lightship No. 50, Columbia River. From the Imperial Japanese Government the company received orders for the construction of the Japanese cruiser Chitose, 5,000 tons.

Curses are not the only things that come home to roost. Sometimes hasty opinions are just as troublesome. The "Engineer" says: "An officer, giving evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, placed the duties of a Lascar in a Peninsular and Oriental steamer on a level with those performed by an Engineer Officer of the Navy. Fortunately, the committee estimated this officer's evidence at its proper value. It would be interesting to hear if his opinions have changed since commanding a squadron of steamships abroad and being First Naval Lord of the Admiralty."

The U. S. Navy Pay Office in San Francisco, Cal., will be moved some time this month to Room 334, fifth floor, Phelan Building, corner Market street and Grant avenue, San Francisco.

The U. S. cruiser Newark, in command of Comdr. Goodrich, and flying the flag of Rear Admi. Schley, arrived at New York, Nov. 11, from San Juan, Porto Rico, from which port she sailed on Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Sandoval, Lieut. E. A. Anderson, and the Alvarado, Lieut. Victor Blue, arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 15, from Key West, en route to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Government has added a large plot of land to the Norfolk Navy Yard, the purchaser of which has been in contemplation for a long time. It will form the site of a new drydock.

The Revenue Cutter McCulloch was given a grand send-off when she left Manila, Nov. 17, for San Francisco. As she steamed through the squadron flying a homeward-bound pennant over 200 feet long every ship called all hands to cheer, and the bands played "Auld Lang Syne," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and other tunes. The McCulloch will call at different Chinese and Japanese ports en route home. It is expected that she will reach San Francisco in February.

The Texas was withdrawn unexpectedly from drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, two days earlier than the date assigned for moving her. This is one of the facts where were accepted as proof that we are preparing to resume hostilities.

THE VESSELS OF THE FUTURE NAVY.

The scheme of naval construction recommended by Secretary Long indicates that our Construction Bureau has profited by experience and with true American thoroughness whatever it has learned is to be applied in practice without stint.

1. Three seagoing sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $3,600,000 each.

2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

3. Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement; to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,800 each.

Fifteen sheathed and coppered vessels, from battleships to cruisers of the lowest type, is certainly an adoption of the copper bottom type without reservation. It is an innovation, not because the type is new, but no other nation has given itself so unreservedly to this construction.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Nov. 22, 1898.

On Wednesday the funeral services of the late Lieut. Herman G. Dresel were held in the Academy Chapel by Chaplain Clarke. The interment took place at the Naval Cemetery. The pallbearers were: Lieuts. Fullam, Knapp, Harlow, Haessler, Muir, Maxwell, Prof. Alger, Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, of Washington. Lieut. Alexander Sharp had charge of the arrangements, and commanded the funeral cortege.

The funeral of P. A. Engr. Frank H. Conant, U. S. N., took place Friday from the Naval Academy Chapel. The interment was in the Naval Cemetery. Officers and cadets attended and all studies at the Academy were suspended for the afternoon. The pallbearers were: Chief Engr. Kearney, Lieut. Sharpe, Chief Engr. Schell, Lieut. Shoemaker, P. A. Engrs. Koester and Holmes. The funeral cortege was commanded by Lieut. Knapp.

The second class, Naval Academy, is passing through troubled waters. Three on the Santee for refractory deportment on Saturday, and Monday week two more were placed under arrest for disorder in ranks. The class is quartered in Sterling Row by itself in the lower section of the Academy. It made so much racket going to the mess hall and back to quarters that the class was for several days, contrary to the free and easy way of making the course, required to form in military order at quarters and return in the same manner from the Mess Hall. On Monday, when the two cadets were being put under arrest sounds like hisses rose from the ranks. No further official action was taken in the matter.

The U. S. S. Standish, Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, commanding, has left here for Norfolk, where she is to have a new boiler and propeller. She will be drydocked and cleaned, and given a speed of fourteen knots. Her present rate is twelve knots.

Invitations have been sent out by the Superintendent and officers of the Naval Academy to a series of dances during the coming winter. The dates for the dances are Dec. 7 and 31, Jan. 18, Feb. 4, and April 11.

Gold, silver and bronze marksmanship medals have been awarded cadets for target practice at small arms, as follows: Gold medal, James Blair Gilmer, of Virginia; silver medal, Samuel Brown Thomas, at large; bronze, John Earl Lewis, of Minnesota.

The torpedo boats Gwin and Talbot have been placed in winter quarters and everything has been arranged for the comfort of the men, who served with excellent records during the late war.

The City Council of Annapolis, the home of Chief Engr. Robert Milligan, U. S. N., having passed congratulatory resolutions in regard to his services in the Spanish-American war, at the last regular meeting of the council, a letter of acknowledgment was received from Chief Engr. Milligan, and ordered to be recorded. A letter was also read from Mrs. Milligan, thanking the Board for their kind words of tribute.

Capt. Charles A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., who has been detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to command the marine guard of the Indiana, of Admiral Sampson's fleet, came to Annapolis to take leave of his friends. Capt. Doyen married a daughter of the late Prof. W. W. Fay, of the Naval Academy.

Congressman Berry, of Kentucky, and daughter were in Annapolis on Sunday to visit Mr. Berry's son, Cadet Berry.

A new flagstaff 116 feet high, has been erected at the Naval Academy. It is of Georgia yellow pine, and is a beautiful pole. The one it replaced was 100 feet in height.

Admiral McNair, Superintendent, paid his official visit to the Governor of Maryland on Monday at the Executive Mansion, accompanied by Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins, Lieut. E. K. Moore and Lieut. J. H. Shipley. At half-past four in the afternoon, the Governor, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Wilmer, returned the visit. He was given a salute of seventeen guns.

FOOTBALL AT ANNAPOLIS.

The naval cadets beat the University of Virginia on Saturday afternoon—6 to 0.

First Half.—The University kicked off and Timmons took the ball, but could only advance it a yard before he was downed. Gannon then came through the 'Varsity line for eight yards. The Navy punted and the teams lined up with the University having the ball at their 25-yard line. Then the Virginians kicked the oval, and the Navy blocked the ball and it rolled back and a cadet fell on it seven yards from the University's line. Three downs and no gain and in the scrimmage the Navy lost the ball. The University kicked, and Taussig caught and made a gain of one yard. The visitors tried a double pass and Gannon tackled. The Virginians put in some good work here and steadily came up towards the cadets' goal by small gains in the cadets' line. Then they were but three yards from the cadets' goal when, from a scrimmage, the cadets rose with the ball. The Navy now tried its fake kick trick and Gannon came up the field by it for thirty yards, and immediately afterward by the same stratagem, Long made twenty more. The cadets now had to do some hard work, and had pushed the ball up to the 25-yard line of the University. Gannon reduced it eight yards and the Navy was at the 15-yard line of their foe, who were stubbornly holding them in, when the Navy tried a quarter back kick. All hands were up. A Virginian was nearest, and was in imminent danger of taking the oval, when diminutive Long, to the infinite delight of the naval contingent, made the leap of his life, and took the ball, clean-handed, in a fair catch for the Navy. Then only a few inches remained to the goal line, and Gannon came through and made the only touchdown of the game. The naval cadets in waiting exploded with delight. Caps flew in the air and the field was wild with screaming cadets. Freyer kicked the goal. The University kicked off and Freyer took the ball up the field 20 yards. 'Varsity men lost five yards on offside play, and Gannon made twenty yards for the cadets and Land fifteen more. The half ended with the cadets holding the ball at the 'Varsity's 28-yard line.

Second Half.—The second half showed a great rally on the part of the Virginians, but they could not break through the line of the cadets at the center. It never broke, but the sides gave way to their onslaught and the ball began to steadily advance towards the Navy's goal. At last the cadets held in, and the University, finding it could not advance, kicked and the teams lined up at the Navy's 30-yard line, the cadets having the ball. The Navy had to kick on failing to advance, and the University lost on downs. Freyer did some better punting towards the end of the game, and, when the visitors kicked, he made a twenty-yard run up the field. The last play was the kick of the Virginians, and the ball was fumbled by Freyer, and Taussig picked it up and made a run of fifteen yards through a maze of University players, who, in vain, tried to stop him. Finally a bunch pitched into him, at once, and they all went down together. Taussig got up limping and making wry faces, and poor Willis of the Virginians lay prone on the field, and, after much attention from players and doctors, had to be taken off the field on a stretcher. There the game ended.

Both sides had been evenly matched, but the cadets were handicapped by having six of their first team off and out of play. The Virginians claimed to be also out of form. The fine showing of the practically second team of the cadets promises well for next season's eleven and has made the cadets most jubilant. The line-up:

Cadets.	Positions.	University of Va.
Long	Left End	Somergill
Bissett	Left Tackle	Coiller
Vernou	Left Guard	Pierce
Wortman	Center	Templeman
Fischer	Right Guard	Neavis
Timmons	Right Tackle	Lloyd
Royall	Right End	Willis
Taussig	Quarter Back	Shiply
Gannon	Right Half Back	Moore
Land	Left Half Back	Griffin
Freyer	Full Back	Coleman

Umpire—Mr. Elting, of Yale. Referee—Mr. Fechtig, of University of Maryland. Linemen—Cadet Spilman, for Cadets; and Mr. McDermott, for the University.

One of the interesting incidents of the occasion was the naval cadets' singing. The third class especially had a number of original songs and their music and the cadet contingent's yells afforded much amusement to the thousand people who witnessed the game.

Willis, who had wrenched his leg, was able to get away with his team that left on the 5:10 p. m. train.

SWORD FOR LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN M. HAWLEY, U. S. N.

On Nov. 16, 1898, Comdr. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., brought to Chicago seventy-five Illinois Naval Reserves and mustered them out of service. The detachment was met at the Union Depot by Gen. John McNulta, Dr. S. J. Jones, W. H. Sullivan and others of the Illinois Naval Reserve Association, and an escort consisting of 200 of the recently discharged Illinois Naval Reserves in uniform without arms, under command of Lieut. W. J. Wilson, U. S. N. The returning sailors were escorted to the main hall in Medinah Temple, where all present had a hearty dinner, after which Lieut. Comdr. Hawley was presented with a sword in an extremely complimentary address by Dr. L. Blake Baldwin, late Past Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, on behalf of the Chicago Illinois Naval Reserves. Gen. John McNulta followed with an address, in which he dwelt at length upon the importance of the pending bill of the formation of the National Naval Reserve bill. The returned sailors were then mustered out.

Lieut Comdr. Hawley has won golden opinions from the people of Chicago for his energy and promptness in the minutest details of the enlistment and discharge of the men he has handled in Chicago, and the sword is a voluntary testimonial from the men of their appreciation of the manner in which he has always looked after their interests. This is shown by the unusual number of smallsmall subscriptions which went to make the purchase.

The sword, which was furnished by Shrouds, Adcock & Teufel, prominent jewelers of Chicago, is of the finest damascus steel with solid silver scabbard and hilt, heavily gold plated, with carved and embossed mountings of gold, carved white onyx grip, and a blade 27 inches long, etched and gilt. Beginning at the point the blade bears a fighting top, shield and anchor, arms of the United States, and a Naval Reserve sailor holding an anchor upright. The three devices are separated by scroll work so as to cover the blade. The opposite side bears a signal mast, trident and halyards, the apprentice knot, and the dolphin similarly interspersed with scroll work. The hilt is handsomely carved and bears a sea horse in front; the head of the sword bears the Navy regulation device of an eagle surrounded by stars. The grip is beautifully carved of white onyx wound with a heavy gold cord. The scabbard is of solid silver, gold plated with mountings of embossed gold formed by scallop shells at the ends with scroll work, and an engraved medallion opposite the ring. Between the top of the scabbard and upper mounting is a foul anchor in relief surmounted by one-karat ruby, diamond and sapphire forming the tricolor. The rest of the scabbard is elaborately engraved in scroll work on that side, and bears the official naval device consisting of an anchor, shell and eagle with arabesques to the gold tip, which is in form of a dolphin. The reverse side of the scabbard bears the inscription: "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's. Presented to Lieut. Comdr. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., by the Illinois Naval Reserves of Chicago, as a token of their gratitude and appreciation for the many services rendered by him during the war between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain in the year of our Lord, 1898."

The President has made the following appointments in the Navy, Nov. 25: Capt. Henry F. Picking, to be a Commodore; Comdr. Charles J. Train, to be a Captain; Lieut. Comdr. Daniel Delehanty, to be a Commander; Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders—George L. Dyer, Dennis H. Mahan, William F. Low, Nelson T. Houston, Clayton S. Richman, Samuel P. Comley, Hawley O. Rittenhouse, Robert G. Peck, John —ubbard, Alexander McCrackin. Lieutenants (Junior Grade) to be Lieutenants—Chester M. Knepper, Albert M. Beecher, Frank K. Hill, Roger Welles. Ensigns to be Lieutenants (Junior Grade)—James H. Reid, Clarence S. Williams, Henry A. Wiley, Frederic B. Bassett, Herbert G. Gates, Richard Jackson. Asst. Paymr. John Irwin, to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster.

One of the advantages we have derived from this war was the opportunity to use foreign-built ships, guns and mounts and compare them with the products of our own studies and experiments. We have alluded before to the valuable hints we obtained from the New Orleans, and commended the willing spirit of our ordnance officers, who were quite ready to perceive and profit by any excellence which foreign experience had introduced. The Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns bought in England have also been valuable to us as examples of progress in other services than ours. We had some difficulty with them at first, but they were proved to have such good points that they will now be made by the Government at the Washington foundry. The pieces we make will have a greater length of barrel than the English guns, and the new muzzle velocity of the new four-inch guns will be increased about 600 feet per second. The new 6-inch guns will have a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet per second. This increase of velocity is one of the most important results of our short experience of war, and will be applied to the ordnance of both Army and Navy. We used cordite with the English guns, but hereafter the standard smokeless powder of our services will be employed. We have already spoken of the separation of projectiles and powder in loading 6 and 8-inch guns.

THE ARTILLERY AT MANILA.

Manila, Sept. 29, 1898.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

The papers now coming to us from the United States, with accounts of the battles about Santiago, all mention the lack of preparatory artillery fire.

There was no such neglect here. A fire of sixteen field guns was brought to bear on a part of the Spanish line less than a mile in extent. There were eight guns of the Utah Batteries, four naval six-pounders, four guns of the Astor Battery, beside Hann's Hotchkiss Battery in reserve. All these were moved by hand except Lieut. Hann's, pulled by water buffalo. The fire of all these guns was very effective.

Before leaving San Francisco, General Anderson procured a large number of wire cutters, which were very useful in cutting wire entanglements. Scaling ladders and portable bridges were also provided. Two officers of the Oregon regiment made a graphic delineation of the whole Spanish line and for several days before the attack, all three of our Generals, Anderson, MacArthur and Greene, were crawling through brush and wading through swamps close up to the enemy's parapets. Our small loss was not altogether a matter of chance.

LAS GUASIMAS.

Headquarters, Department of Dakota,
Adjutant General's Office,
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 15, 1898.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

There should be no confusion in the spelling of the name of the fight of June 24—it is Las Guasimas, the name of the little stream running through the ground.

The stream is named, like many in sections of America where the Spanish language is spoken, from the trees along its banks—like Las Moras, Nueces and others in Texas.

The guasima is one of the commonest varieties of tree we saw in Cuba. The stream usually takes the plural form of the name, as in this case, Las Guasimas, and not La Guasima, and most assuredly not La Quasima.

Very truly,
M. F. Steele,
Lieut., 8th Cav.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Oct. 21, 1898.

There is very little news of a military nature in Yokohama. The only news that we do get is in the daily papers, and then it is an old story. Within the past week several officers and men from Manila have arrived at the U. S. Naval Hospital for treatment, among whom are Lieut. F. H. Holmes, U. S. N., from the Baltimore; Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, U. S. N., from the Concord, and Mr. George G. McClure, Paymaster's Clerk, U. S. A. Lieut. C. P. Echols, U. S. Engineer Corps, and Mr. McClure were together at Kioto, when Mr. McClure was taken sick. They at once came to Yokohama, and to the hospital, where Mr. McClure is getting along nicely, and will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

John S. Lawton, U. S. M. C., and Thomas Bailey, Ord. Seaman, of the U. S. R. C. S., are to leave on the Coptic for San Francisco on Nov. 5. Lawton for the Marine Barracks and Bailey for the U. S. Naval Hospital at Mare Island. There are several soldiers from the 23d Inf. on their way home per Belgic, whose time has expired. Twenty-seven English ships are at Che Foo to-day. The U. S. S. Boston is reported at Taku, China.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.

FORT STEVENS, ORE.

Recruits continue to arrive daily. Battery M is now 109 strong and will reach its full strength before many more weeks pass. Colonel Wolverton, Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Columbia, and his daughters, have been spending a week with Captain and Mrs. Smith. The latter gave an entertainment in their honor on Wednesday evening. A musicale was given to them by Asst. Surg. Skinner and a chafing dish party by Lieut. Sarratt. They were also entertained, as were all others in the garrison, by Mr. and Mrs. Hegardt at a luncheon, after which the party was taken to Fort Canby on the steamer Mendell. Several hours were spent at Fort Canby, where all were guests of Major and Mrs. Hesse. Several times during the week every riding horse at the post was pressed into service and large parties went for long rides on the Pacific beach. The festivities of the week ended with a trip to Hammond, Oregon, where a huge wild cat was on exhibition, having been shot by a brave young woman in the village. Quartermaster Sergeant McDermott has arrived from Fort Missoula and taken quarters in a set vacated by an Engineer employee. The Sergeant served with his present commanding officer in Texas, twenty-eight years ago, when the latter joined the Army from West Point. Ordnance Sergeant Kenny has arrived from San Diego, Cal., having been recently appointed, promoted from Sergeant in Battery D, 3d Art.

"NEW YORK'S METHOD OF CONSCRIPTION."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I have just read with great satisfaction your editorial in the Journal of the 12th inst. entitled as above. Forced conscription is always bad; when exercised, as that editorial shows, it is outrage. If citizens are to be subjected to such tyranny, their liberty is gone—they are no longer freemen.

I hope you will not let the matter drop, and, moreover, I trust other journals will follow your lead, to the end that the rights of freemen shall not be violated.

A Citizen.

The U. S. transport Senator arrived at Honolulu Oct. 27, eight days and nine hours from San Francisco, with 789 officers and men, for Manila. The troops constitute the 3d Battalion of 23d U. S. Infantry, in charge of Lieut. Aloe; Battery D, 1st California Heavy Artillery Volunteers; detachment from the 2d Oregon Volunteers and a Hospital Corps consisting of Drs. Foulks, Bartlett and Ladd and seven assistants.

"The National Provisioner" calls the Celtic "a floating naval butcher shop." Before leaving New York there were put into her hold 250,000 pounds of fresh frozen beef, 25,000 pounds of fresh frozen mutton and 250,000 pounds of vegetables. It has been left to this Government and to one of the greatest packing companies to store up and send with a fleet on the longest voyage of record a ship loaded with fresh supplies from which the officers and crew can be fed, the same as on land, in any climate.

CAPTAIN VAN VLIET'S LOST PROPERTY.

Camp A. G. Forse,
Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 20.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have been unable to recover my sword, field glasses and revolver which were left on the firing line, wrapped up, and marked with my name, when I was taken to the hospital at Siboney. I understand that many officers noticed the package at Gen. Kent's headquarters.

Could you, by inserting this notice in the Journal, aid me in recovering these articles? Sincerely yours,

R. C. Van Vliet,
Capt., 10th Inf.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CARTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I read with interest your comment last week on the case of Capt. Carter; the more so as it was one of the very few newspaper articles out of multitudes breathing anything of the spirit of fairness. Your statement that Capt. Carter and his friends are not asking clemency, but only even-handed justice, untempered with mercy, is strictly true. So also is your assertion that the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh refused to undertake to state the case to the President until he had by a careful study of the entire record satisfied himself beyond the shadow of a doubt of Carter's absolute innocence. Mr. MacVeagh has stated this conclusion on his part with emphasis to the President. To his assurance permit me to add, through the columns of the Journal, whatever of weight my own assertion in that behalf may carry to the minds of the common friends of Capt. Carter and myself in the Army.

As Carter's attorney I am thoroughly familiar with all the phases of the case, and with the character of the witnesses. It is my deliberate judgment, strengthened as time goes by, that he is as innocent of the charges on which he is said to have been convicted as you or I. All this will be made plain in the not distant future.

Frank P. Blair.

HOW TO PROVIDE AN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The timely editorial in your issue of Oct. 29 on the subject of Army increase and reorganization meets one element of our military problem squarely, and the plan outlined should receive the hearty support of every officer who has at heart the true interests of the service.

The new Army will find abundant occupation in garrisoning the territory acquired as a result of the present war, but as this territory will in the event of future wars present many vulnerable points, an increase of the Army to 100,000 men can hardly be said to add to the military power of the nation, except, of course, as additional responsibilities in the care of troops must increase the efficiency of the staff departments. A more active participation in the world's affairs consequent upon acquired territory and trade extension must increase the risk of war and a reliable reserve force, ready for instant service when the emergency arises, becomes more necessary than ever before.

The experiences of the past few months have shown that the State troops can not be relied upon to meet a national emergency. The division of authority established by the Constitution, which gives Congress power to provide for "organizing, arming and disciplining the militia," but reserves to the States the appointment of the officers and the authority of its training, is fatal to its efficiency as a national force, and no practicable way of bringing it into the service of the nation has been found, except by disbandment and reorganization.

The conditions of the age are such that war comes without much warning, and while the great resources of the nation render ultimate defeat improbable, disaster and humiliation may easily follow upon the quick stroke of an alert adversary. The war power of the Government is found in that clause of the Constitution that empowers Congress to raise and support armies; and if reliance is to be placed upon volunteers, as has heretofore been the policy of the Government, then it seems reasonable, under modern conditions, that volunteers should be organized, armed and disciplined in time of peace, ready for immediate service when the occasion arises.

This force should not in any way supersede or interfere with the State troops, but constituting as it would, with the regular establishment, the first line of national defence, should receive from both the organized and unorganized militia strong and loyal support.

The course of training and instruction of the United States Volunteers should be such as not to seriously interfere with the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, but should be as thorough as possible and under the direct control and supervision of the War Department. The force should be quartered, armed, equipped and uniformed by the Government, and should procure all supplies on requisitions approved by the department commanders, who should exercise full control over the Volunteer troops within their departments. The course of instruction would include mobilization for field service for at least four weeks each year. Such a force could only be maintained by a liberal payment to the officers and men for services rendered; and by liberal payment is meant such payment as would attract officers and men of good ability to this branch of the service. Examinations for appointment and promotion in the commissioned grades and for enlistments should be established, and, in fact, all the powers of the War Department should be exercised to make the force a thoroughly efficient one for war.

Objection will be made that such a system would tend to break up and demoralize the National Guard, that it will meet with such opposition as to make it impracticable and that the expense will be too great. If, however, the dangerous and foolhardy practice of so-called economy which has heretofore governed the military system of the nation is to prevail in the future, then all talk of improvement is idle. The time appears propitious for legislation in this direction. It is believed that the Volunteers now in service would be glad to preserve their organizations, and the plan should meet the approval of the people as being more in harmony with our system of government than a large standing army. The National Guard should not suffer. As an adjunct to the civil power for the preservation of domestic peace and as the final reliance of the nation in time of war it is indispensable. The appropriation of the Government for its support should be largely increased and it should receive all possible assistance and encouragement. We are a military people, and the disinterested patriotism that has heretofore been the animating force of the National Guard should be strong enough to give support to both systems if it can be made evident that both are essential to the safety of the nation.

Moses Harris,
Major U. S. Army (Retired).

THE PERCENTAGE OF HITS AT SANTIAGO.

THE DISABLING THREE PER CENT.

The London "Engineer" and other foreign papers have recently taken occasion to condemn, as "unmitigatedly bad" the shooting at the naval battle of Santiago. The percentage of hits was only 3 per cent. This seems at first glance as if there was some foundation for the epithet, but analysis of the facts and conditions present will, I think, convince "all Englishmen, not fools" (sic Lord Herschel) that we shoot about as well as we did when we used to capture their frigates in 1812.

First, we must realize that these same ships, only a few months before, were making 80 to 100 per cent. at "record target practice." Second, we must realize that all the gun captains of these ships were "old hands" in the service, and had been shooting, under fire constantly, for the previous six weeks. Third, we must realize that, from all official reports, even allowing for our national weakness, the fire discipline, morale, and dexterity of manipulation were all good, and the ammunition supply was, if anything, too good.

Taking all these things into consideration, we are forced to admit, I think, that the man behind the gun ought to have shot well, and if he only made three per cent. of hits, then three per cent. was good shooting for the conditions present.

A glance at the conditions of any battle in general, and of that battle in particular, will enlighten us on this subject. At target practice the range is very nearly a known quantity, but in action very nearly an unknown quantity. At target practice we can economize ammunition, but in action to economize ammunition is to throw away your best method of defence. By taking into consideration only these two general facts, we can at once see what a falling off there would be from a target practice standard.

It is very unfortunate that we have no accurate method of finding ranges, and that the methods of transmission on board ship are slow or liable to become deranged. However, in this we are no worse off than all other nations. As I heard suggested, the true way to get ranges in action is to train the eye to estimate the distances.

These are general conditions; but let us glance at the special range conditions at Santiago. (1) Buckner's method was not applicable, on account of the shore line; (2) masthead heights were unknown; (3) constant changing of target; (4) ships often engaged with two, and sometimes three, targets.

The first two need no comment, except, perhaps, to say that they eliminate the usual methods of finding a range. As to the third, we know that the whole Spanish squadron in succession passed by all of our ships (with one or two exceptions). As each one came into action she was met with a rapid fire, the range requiring to be picked up afresh each time. Not only was this so, but as fast as each Spanish ship was disabled, no more attention, with the guns, was paid to her, but a fresh antagonist was picked out, and consequently a fresh range had to be established. It is not within the scope of these remarks to discuss the transmission of ranges in action, to the various gun positions. It is difficult even with the most approved appliances, or the swiftest orderlies, to do so accurately. How much this difficulty would be increased, under the fourth condition, is too obvious for amplification. It is sufficient to say, however, that a turret officer, who has just received the range by messenger, not knowing the elapsed time between the giving of the message and its receipt by him, and who, further, may not be ready to fire for some minutes after such receipt, can not be considered in a position to set his sights accurately, from the information about the range in his possession.

The second general condition, that of rapid fire, presents no special features in the battle of Santiago; such as would be presented, however, in a torpedo-boat night attack.

A very low percentage of hits, comparatively, suffices to disable a ship. This is proved by the results of the fight, where three per cent. did it. Clearly, then, it should be the object to "get in" that three per cent. as quickly as possible. Now, a rapid fire constitutes the most effective defence, as it establishes a fire swept zone which the enemy has but to touch to be disabled. I claim, from a consideration of these facts and conditions, that in action one should not endeavor to fire in a manner such that one may report a large percentage of hits to the world, but that one should have his battery fire rapidly and coolly, with as much accuracy as the knowledge of the range will permit (changing the range as fast as possible), in order that, the moment the range is found, that "disabling three per cent."—may it look ever so small in print—will accomplish the wished for result.

While claiming nothing more than a personal opinion in the above deductions. I think they are fair and just. Moreover, I would like to receive any corrections to the above, either as to statements of facts, or false conclusions, and would welcome any discussion, contrary or otherwise. Yours very truly,

Not at Santiago.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.

NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16, 1898.

Yesterday the City Council of Portsmouth, Va., offered resolutions of regret to Medical Director C. Cleborne, U. S. N., because of that gentleman's receipt preliminary orders for duty elsewhere (Philadelphia Hospital). Dr. Cleborne will leave a host of friends, in fact, the doctor has become quite one of us, his two younger daughters having married in Norfolk, both of whom are now blessed with little families of their own quite natives indeed.

There is a growing desire here to have re-established the detail of a medical officer to attend the families of naval officers on this station. Every naval station of importance possesses such a detail, and at Washington there are two medical officers for that purpose, so it seems not amiss to have one on duty either in Norfolk or vicinity.

The first regular hop beginning the series for 1898-9 took place on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, and proved to be a most successful event in its line. Mrs. Farquhar, wife of the Commandant; Mrs. Wise, wife of Capt. W. C. Wise, of the Receiving Ship, and Mrs. Niles, wife of Commander Niles, chaperoned and supervised the entertainment, which was more than enjoyable throughout.

Among the invited guests and the belles of the occasion may be noted Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, Mrs. L. K. Reeves, Mrs. J. A. B. Smith, Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. Joseph A. Guthrie, Mrs. W. R. Cushman, Miss Farquhar, Miss Wise, the Misses Smith, Miss Reeves, the Misses Niles, Miss Seldon, Miss Winn, the Misses McCalla, the Misses Impey, Miss Dewey and others.

The W. C. T. U. convention in St. Paul adopted unanimously resolutions against the Army canteen. The soldiers' and sailors' department banner was awarded to the Pennsylvania delegation.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

The casualties in the Navy arising from contact with the enemy in the war with Spain are given in the following table from the report of Surgeon General Van Reypen. They do not include the men lost on the Maine, when 2 officers and 251 men were drowned and only 102 saved, of whom 8 died subsequently. The disproportionate loss of men is due, of course, to the fact that it was the forward part of the vessel, where they were quartered, that was blown up. The bodies of 73 of the men were never recovered which indicates the complete destruction in the forward compartments. Seven of the survivors died at Havana, all from extensive burns. Sixty-one of the rescued sailors and marines were injured.

	Casualties.	Kld.	Wnd.	Invalided. Died.	Invalided.
Manila, May 1.....	9	..	9	..	..
Cienfuegos, May 11 ..	12	1	11	1	0
Cardenas, May 11	8	5	3	..	..
San Juan, May 12	8	1	7	..	1
Guantanamo, June 11-20	22	6	16	..	3
Santiago, June 22....	10	1	9	..	1
Santiago, July 3.....	11	1	10	..	..
Yankee, June 13	1	..	1	..	1
Eagle, July 12	1	..	1	..	..
Bancroft, July 2	1	1	..	..	..
Amphitrite, Aug. 7 ..	1	1	..	..	..
	84	17	67	1	6

The average strength of the Navy and Marine Corps for the 114 days of hostilities was 26,102, and the total number of deaths was 29 from injuries and 56 from diseases. Of these only 18 were killed in battle or died from wounds, as the table shows. Only 12 cases of typhoid fever occurred.

The different classes of vessels gave the following average daily number of days sickness (per 1,000 of force): Battleships, 12.34; gunboats, 15.74; cruisers, 17.01; monitors, 17.48. Heat prostrations for different types of vessels were (per 1,000 of force): Gunboats, 8.90; cruisers, 12.75; monitors, 25.80; battleships, 27.36. There were 181 cases of heat stroke in the North Atlantic Squadron and 20 in the Asiatic Squadron.

THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

The report of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., Chief of the Record and Pension Office, shows that 121,707 cases from the Pension Office were disposed of, being an increase of 24,664 cases, which indicates that the pension business of the Government is not dwindling by any means. There were also 6,390 re-muster cases under the act of Feb. 27, 1897, which provided for payment for services as commissioned officers by persons who were not mustered in as of the grades corresponding to these services. There were also 5,038 applications for removal of the charge of desertion standing against ex-soldiers of the Volunteer service. This number does not include the cases in which the charge of desertion was incidentally encountered and considered under the law without a formal application therefor. As usual, the latter class of cases exceeded the former, having numbered 7,897, making a total of 12,935 cases of this kind adjudicated during the fiscal year. These figures show how extensive was the lawless disintegration of the army of the Civil War after the surrender at Appomattox and before the formal muster out of the Volunteers could be effected.

One hundred and twenty-eight certificates of honorable service were issued to persons who served ninety days or more in the military telegraph corps. All told, the cases of all kinds considered by the Record Office amounted to 193,296.

The work of reproducing the individual military and medical records of the officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces by the index-record card system is immense, for it includes all our wars, except the present one with Spain, and no less than 637,633 military cards and 9,067 medical cards have been prepared during the year. Records of all kinds, whether published or contained in State offices and historical societies, are examined and will, no doubt, afford valuable material for a thorough discussion of obscure points in the Revolution and War of 1812. Congress directed that they should be prepared for publication, but made no appropriation, and publication is not advised until they are complete.

The "Evening Sun" says: "A trick of habit to be noticed in many returned Volunteer soldiers was publicly observable at the Horse Show the other day. An exhibitor, who as an officer did good work in Cuba, was approached by his groom to receive orders. The orders given, up flew the hand of the groom to his hat. But to the astonishment of every one around, up also flew the hand of the ex-soldier to his hat, and the grooms's gesture was responded to with a military salute. In a moment the smile of the ex-officer showed that he realized what a victim of habit he had become, but the first impulse appeared to be irresistible." This incident shows how much better the manners of the Army are than those in civil life. In one the principle of subordination and mutual respect runs from highest to lowest through the whole service. In the other any cad who gets money enough to wear good clothes and demand paid-for services is at liberty to proclaim his fancied superiority by a display of ill manners. The Frenchman who took off his hat to his servant maid when he passed her in the street had a much truer idea of what becomes the gentleman. In the Army and the Navy every officer is expected and required by regulation to pay proper respect to his subordinates, and to promptly recognize courtesies coming from them. The obligation upon the enlisted man to salute is no more imperative than that which compels the officer to return the salute.

The train which recently conveyed Companies I, G, K and E, Twelfth Infantry, from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Riley, Kan., caught fire between Otterville and Smithton, Kan. The engineer rushed the train into East Sedalia at the rate of seventy miles an hour, the soldiers retreating to the rear coaches as the fire progressed. It was easily extinguished at East Sedalia by the troops and train hands.

A Chicago correspondent writes: Five hundred Naval Reserves who saw service upon the ships of Admi. Sampson's squadron have come home and been met with much honor, demonstration, and noise, and dined at the Medinah Temple.

A penal reformer, who must be a philologist also, suggests that our Government should use the Ladrones for convict settlements.

OFFICIAL SPELLING.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., sends to the "Sun" the following letter on the proper spelling of names that are interesting to us now: "I beg to make an appeal for the correct spelling of Puerto Rico. By what right do we change a name which the island has held for four centuries, simply because Porto suits our laziness in pronunciation? The Encyclopædia Britannica may so spell it, but so much the worse for the encyclopædia. To do so is, on its part, either ignorance or disregard of certain proprieties. The island, unless the name be changed entirely, can never stand in our official documents in any other form than as Puerto Rico, and the islanders themselves will surely never agree to bastardizing the name into Porto. The inhabitants are of Spanish descent and will certainly object, and most properly, to the substitution of Portuguese for their Spanish names of so long standing. It seems to me that good manners and respect for the feelings of our new fellow citizens, apart from the authority of so ancient an official name and of all charts, records, etc., should lead us to proper usage. And may I say a word for Daiquiri? This has dropped with us into Baiquiri, for which there is scarcely any authority, the chief being the spelling on some of our own late maps. But in Cuba it is Daiquiri, and the American company which controls the great iron property there, and which, it is to be presumed, knows the name of its own possessions, so spells it." The Army and Navy Journal was the first to use Daiquiri, and as for Puerto Rico, we will "come down" gracefully and with thanks to our competent critic.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Assistant Secretary Allen is not in favor of continuing the Naval War College at Newport, and advocates its removal to Annapolis, chiefly because it will tend to raise the Academy there to the status of a great Naval university, and give the officers studying in the College the advantage of the collection of educational material there, including the services of professors and officers detailed for instruction. The situation of Annapolis is central and the Assistant Secretary thinks that officers on duty at the Academy and those in Washington would avail themselves of the lectures, and even members of Congress would not omit to attend some of them.

The history of the efforts made to recover the wrecks of Spanish warships is gone into at length. The Oquendo was hopelessly destroyed by fire, the Vizcaya was broken in two, the Colon is so exposed to the heavy seas which, rushing through her hatchways, surged out of her ports and openings, that divers could not enter the vessel, and the hope of saving this fine and least injured of all the Spanish ships was given up by every one except Naval Constructor Hobson, who held that her recovery was a problem of engineering and not of wrecking. Only the Teresa and the Mercedes were promising subjects for salvage. The Teresa has gone, but there seems to be no doubt of our ability to get the Mercedes afloat. "When the Teresa started North under the charge of the wrecking companies, it was decided to terminate all the contracts then in force with respect to the vessels still off Santiago under the provision in the contracts providing for such action." Apparently whatever else is done will be done by the Government.

The question of a naval reserve to be promptly mobilized under the call of the President, and therefore to be maintained by Congressional appropriations, is discussed in detail. The 20,000 men which Congress will be asked to authorize will be needed for vessels now in commission and other details of the active force. In addition the vessels now under construction will need the following complements: 8 battleships, requiring each 400 men; 4 monitors, requiring each 176 men; 16 torpedo destroyers, requiring each 60 men; 22 torpedo boats, requiring each 20 men; 7 other vessels, requiring 1,335 men; being a total for new vessels of 6,669. To this must be added 1,100 men for eleven vessels now in reserve. This total of 7,739 men, or practically 8,000, is the number of men that would be required for manning these ships completely, but as it will be several years before all the battleships are finished, only half the force is considered now.

"These 4,000 Naval Reserve men could be enrolled in this way: It is expected that at least 1,500 will be enrolled from men who saw service during the Spanish war as members of the Naval Militia (4,216 Naval Militia men were enlisted in the regular service). The 2,500 additional men required for the first year, it is expected, will be enrolled from the seafaring class—yachtsmen, merchant marine, fishermen and others—to many of whom the amount of pay during service, the transportation to and from their practice stations, and the uniforms furnished will be a sufficient inducement." The Department has letters which justify this view. The cost for personnel will be $144,000, and for equipment $56,000.

The fact is noted that when the purchase of vessels for the auxiliary fleet began prices were higher, owing to lack of competition among sellers, than later, when more ships were offered. The services of the four vessels chartered from the American Line are commended.

The sword of honor given Admiral Dewey by Congress was chosen by a Board composed of the Assistant Secretary, Senator Lodge and Prof. Marshall Oliver of the Naval Academy. A design submitted by Daniel Chester French was chosen for the Congressional medals of honor to all officers and men engaged in the battle of Manila Bay. A Board composed of the Assistant Secretary, Admiral F. M. Ramsay (retired), and Prof. Oliver discussed the subject of a statue to the late Admiral Porter, but did not invite designs, as no money was appropriated. They recommended a bronze statue of the Admiral of heroic size, to be erected in Franklin Square, Washington.

The New York "Evening Post" commends the position of the Army and Navy Journal in regard to the increase of men rather than regiments, and says: "The best reasons in favor of it are: (1) European practice, the German and French regiments numbering 3,000 men; (2) the doing away with any increase in the number of officers, and (3) the fact that in tropical countries the company of 100 men dwindles almost immediately, because of climatic disorders and diseases, to one-half or one-third of its size, leaving a force too small to be effective. As the Journal well points out, our companies and regiments have for years been skeleton organizations, and it might have added that they have, therefore, often been inefficient and wasteful. Any one who has ever served at all knows the increased sense of solidarity and efficiency which comes with full ranks."

The transport St. Paul sailed from San Francisco for Manila, Nov. 18, with 47 enlisted men under command of Lieut. Martin Dismukes, 1st Tennessee; 40 trained women nurses, 3 Army Surgeons, and 2 civilians. Room was found for all of 10,000 Christmas packages.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"Santiago, Nov. 9.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Transport Berlin sailed Sunday afternoon with the following remains: Lieut. John A. Gurney, 24th U. S. Inf.; Pvts. Eugene A. Hussey, Co. A; Herman W. Goetz, Co. F; Ernest W. Baltzell, Co. G, and James Edgar, Co. I, 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

"WOOD, Commanding."

Ponce, Nov. 19, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Minnewaska stopped at Guanica and sailed from there to-night with 47 officers, 853 men, 1st Engineers; 38 teamsters, 50 cabin and steerage passengers.

BROOKE, Commanding.

San Francisco, Nov. 17, 1898.

To Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Reports from Honolulu to Nov. 9: Gen. King's detachments boarded Arizona Nov. 7, leaving 156 sick in hospital. Arizona was still anchored outside the harbor for observation of men with reference to typhoid. Gen. King himself ill, but disease not reported. Surgeon reports 292 cases in hospital, 65 being typhoid and 40 malarial fever; remainder convalescent. MERRIAM.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Nov. 21, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Advices received daily from San Sebastian and other troublesome regions. Disorders were reported from that part of the island immediately after it came into our possession, but I have had it thoroughly patrolled and am still patrolling it. Everything has been quiet for three or four weeks. Several bandits have been killed or wounded by patrols. Reports were very much exaggerated. Every point has been heard from to-day and quiet and good order prevails. BROOKE."

"Nassau, Nov. 21.

"Abandoned Teresa 20th. British local authorities, Governor and our Consul notified. Consul asked to recover name plate, flag, money, clothing and stores taken by residents of the Bahamas who evidently believed Teresa subject to local jurisdiction. Vulcan and Potomac sailed same date for Norfolk. McCALLA."

ENGLISH NAVAL ENGINEERS.

In answer to complaints from English naval engineers that they are victims of executive prejudice, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "This talk of executive prejudice comes but ill from the officers who have already reaped most solid advantages from the liberal spirit of naval officers in high authority. To go no farther back than the Russian war, the naval engineer was merely an engine driver with the grade of warrant officer and small pay. He might have been retained much longer in that inferior position but for the excellent good sense of naval captains and admirals of liberal views. In every respect the naval engineer has progressed since the development of steam threw sail power into the background, and he could not have done so half so rapidly but for the co-operation of the executive, and their prompt recognition of the importance of marine engineering. A little more patience, a little less prejudice against the executive officers, would not be unbecoming in the engineers, and might be found to advance their cause better than abuse." The engineers of the British Navy do not stand on the same plane as our own, and "Engineering News" describes their status as follows: "In the British Navy the future engineer officer has no such engineering education at the hands of the Government as is given in this country. Instead he goes from civil life directly to the engine room, and receives his only training there. He is promoted from time to time as he succeeds in picking up the practical part of his business. There is no preliminary technical course, of any higher order, at least; and while the system may produce very good mechanics, it is not calculated to provide that thorough and scientific, as well at practical, knowledge that is now an absolute necessity to efficient service in responsible positions in the engineers' division. As a direct result of this method, the English engineer officer in the Navy is regarded as not quite up to the standard of the 'English gentleman;' he receives considerably less pay than line officers of the same relative grade, and the same length of service; the position is unpopular among the brighter class of young men, and the opportunities for reaching a high rank in the staff grade are so few that out of 845 engineer officers now serving in the English Navy only 14 have reached the relative grade of Captain. As a contrast, there are 65 Admirals and 185 Captains among 1,676 line officers."

A reprint of the "Report on the Personnel of the United States Navy" has recently been circulated among British officers, with an introductory note that says "It has been considered advisable to circulate the report of the American committee, not with the idea of advocating any such change in our own Navy as is proposed in that report, but with the hope that it may help to direct thought towards some scheme by means of which a dangerous and long-standing weakness in our naval service may be overcome." The engineers who have circulated the American report are careful to declare that they have no faith in the American scheme of amalgamation. They would be well content, we are told, with the change advocated by Admi. Cooper-Key, of which so much has been made. The Admiral's committee recommended that "Engineer officers should be classed with the military or executive branch of the profession, among those who would not on any occasion succeed to command." Even in that opinion he was strongly opposed by the great mass of executive judgment. It was held then that the time was not ripe for a change of so sweeping a nature, and there are many indications that this view is still held by a considerable majority of British executive officers of high rank.

RECENT DEATHS.

The following deaths are reported officially by telegraph: Puerto Rico, Pvt. Frank Webb, M, 11th Inf.; Manila, Pvt. Jay A. Smith, G, 1st S. D.; Honolulu, in the 1st New York Regiment, Pvt. Clarence H. Porter, H; Pvt. Charles H. Thompson, H; Pvt. Webster McCarty, A; Pvt. Charles F. Carter, G; Sergt. William Goodrich, C; Pvt. George Van Keuren, M; Pvt. Thomas F. Lennon, A; Corp. Oscar R. Wheeler, E.

The remains of the late Lieut. Col. Charles W. Williams, Chief Quartermaster, who died of fever on Nov. 11, were conveyed last week from the Colon cemetery, Havana, to the steamer Saratoga for shipment North, Nov. 13. Rear Admiral Sampson, Gen. Wade, Gen. Butler, Col. Clous, the British Consul, and a number of friends of the deceased officer, accompanied the body from the cemetery. The route followed by the funeral procession was lined by crowds of people. The

coffin was covered by the American flag. Col. Williams graduated in 1875, entered the 18th Inf., was promoted Captain July 14, 1879, and Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, March 4, 1893.

Gen. Otis reported Nov. 13, the following deaths since last report: Nov. 6—Morley L. Hassard, private, Co. A, 1st Wyoming, cerebro-spinal meningitis. Nov. 8—Lewis E. Miller, private, Co. A, 2d Oregon, cerebro-spinal meningitis; David G. Willing, private, band 18th Inf., typhoid fever. Nov. 9—Charles B. Lemon, Sergt., Co. B, 1st California, dysentery. Nov. 10—John H. Fenton, private, Co. B, 2d Oregon, pupura haemorrhagica. Nov. 11—Albert S. Snowden, private, Co. L, 4th Cav., smallpox.

Mrs. Henry Ledyard, who died recently in London, aged 81, was the daughter of the late Gen. Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan, Senator from the same State, twice a candidate for President, Secretary of War under Jackson, Secretary of State under Buchanan, and Minister to France. Mrs. Ledyard's mother was a daughter of Supreme Court Justice Livingston and a granddaughter of Gov. Livingston of New Jersey.

Ensign George L. Fermier, U. S. N., attached to the Petrel, on the Asiatic Station, is reported by cable to have died on Nov. 19. He was appointed a naval cadet from Indiana, May 21, 1885, and was promoted Ensign July 1, 1891.

Judge George R. Sage, who retired from the bench of the U. S. D. S. D. of Ohio, last August, died in Lebanon, O., Nov. 19, 1898. He was the father of Mrs. Burns, the wife of Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf. He was born in Erie, Pa., Aug. 26, 1828, and was at one time a law partner of Alphonso Taft, ex-Secretary of War. He was appointed to the bench of the Federal Court by President Arthur, March 20, 1883, and served fifteen years.

The remains of Lieut. J. N. Augustin, 24th U. S. Inf., who fell in front of Santiago, July 1, were buried with civic and military honors Nov. 20, in New Orleans, the place of his birth. The body arrived Nov. 19, and lay in state in the council chamber from until the time of obsequies. All the available military of New Orleans and vicinity attended the funeral. The obsequies brought together the largest number of people ever seen at a similar event in that city.

TESTIMONY OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

The star witness before the Army Investigation Board this week was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He gave a description of the confusion at Tampa, and in the matter of transportation to Cuba that agrees fully with what was published in the Army and Navy Journal at the time. He tells the usual story of the hardships suffered as the result of our hasty movement to Santiago and how he supplied some of the needs of his own men out of his private purse. He was asked, "Were you ever reimbursed for the outlay you made in buying supplies during that twenty-four hours?" A.—"Oh, Lord, no! That was a personal matter entirely."

Q.—To what do you attribute that confusion, lack of business ability? A.—Oh, I would not know. I was only a Lieutenant Colonel. I can give you the facts, but don't care to draw conclusions.

Colonel Roosevelt made the complaint which we have heard from others, that instead of being given the canned corn beef, which was excellent, his men received canned fresh beef, which was exceedingly bad. There was no salt in it, and it nauseated the men. There was the usual complaint about the lack of landing facilities, not enough boats, etc., a condition of the enormous superiority of the smokeless powder over the black powder; a lament that mule trains were not provided in sufficient number instead of wagons, the lack of medical supplies, the "appalling" neglect of the wounded, in spite of the fact that such doctors as there were were worked nearly to death. Col. Roosevelt said:

"The wounded behaved in the most uncomplaining way. I cannot sufficiently emphasize how brave they were. The bulk of them, 90 per cent. of them, were soldiers in the Regular Army. There was nominally 15 to 25 per cent. of my men on the sick list, but certainly 50 per cent. of the rest were half sick. We could not have got more than one-quarter in the whole cavalry division at that time who could have carried their packs and marched five miles. It was for those half-sick men that we should have had something besides the pork and hardtack. It was for them that I bought provisions in the city of Santiago."

The witness made the following suggestions: "I believe that if in time of peace you could get together once a year 10,000 to 15,000 men, march them from San Antonio to Galveston, say, and then embark them for Tampa, all of the defects in the Quartermaster's Department, Medical Department and Commissary Department will be made evident and will work their own cure. It will cost money, but it is the thing to do.

"Now, I would like to say this as the result of my experience in the Navy Department: I feel that the Ordnance and Quartermaster's bureaus should not be separated from the line. Admiral Sampson used the guns which he built when he was head of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy. I believe it would be of the greatest advantage if we could have our ordnance men and our Quartermasters in the Army detailed for some years and sent back to the line, and then sent back again if necessary. I believe it would be for the advantage of the line and for the advantage of the Army and Navy."

"I would not charge anybody with wanton neglect," said the Colonel. "I think the shortcomings were mainly due to the system which procured the inexperienced officers. It seems to me there could be great improvements."

"What is your opinion of placing troops after embarkation on transports in charge of the Navy?" asked Gen. Wilson.

"I am strongly in favor of it," replied the Colonel. "I do not think you ought to have transports that are entirely free from some type of military control, and the military control at sea should be the military control of the Navy. I recall, I believe, that Admiral Sampson is reported to have sent a dispatch to Washington to the effect that Santiago could be taken by 10,000 men in forty-eight hours. I want to say that if the city had beef taken by us with those numbers and in that time, we had ample provisions, but not for a longer period. I repeat that our trouble in that respect was due to defective transportation. I was not even permitted to keep my amateur pack train. As soon as I got my train well broken in officers acting under General Shafter's orders, I suppose, would come along and say, 'What are you doing with these mules? You are not entitled to mules,' and off they'd go, taking the mules with them."

At the annual banquet of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 16, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, in responding to the toast "The Army and Navy," said he believed in the United States having a standing army of at least 75,000 men and a navy a third larger than it is now.

ARMY NOTES.

The transport Vigilancia arrived at Manila Nov. 22 from San Francisco; all well. There were on board Companies F, G, H and I, 1st Washington Volunteers, and Batteries A and D, 1st Battalion California Heavy Artillery, under command of Col. Fyffe of the 1st Washington Regiment.

French Army statistics for 1895, recently published, show that while the mortality among French officers in France in 1895 was 5.07 per thousand, in the colonies it was 39.8. Among the troops the mortality per thousand was: France, 6.08; Algiers, 12.27; Tunis, 11.14; marine, 11; colonial army, 42.95; Madagascar, 103.1; West African Soudan, 107.1.

A distribution of "Krag" rifles to the 7th Army Corps began on Nov. 22, the 1st Texas and the 2d Louisiana being the first to receive them.

General Carpenter, who was assigned to command at Puerto Principe, Cuba, took possession of the city Nov. 22.

Col. Duncan, who commands the Holguin district on the north coast of Cuba, opposite Santiago, reports an epidemic of smallpox there, there being 2,000 cases in Gibara, the seaport of Holguin and connected with the town of Holguin by a railroad about twenty miles long. Col. Hood, Medical Officer, Capt. and Asst. Surg. Robert S. Woodson, U. S. A., has 1,500 cases of smallpox under his treatment. Col. Jose Rodriguez, Col. Hood's Cuban predecessor in command of the Holguin district, has been appointed Mayor of Holguin. A force of seventy-five mounted police has been organized by Col. Hood and similar organizations have been authorized for the Baracoa, Manzanillo and Guantanamo districts.

Major Almy and Capt. Hart have selected the town of Nueva Gerona as the best place on the Isle of Pines for the establishment of camps for sick and convalescent American soldiers.

There has been more or less disturbance in Puerto Rico, and the natives have not always shown themselves friendly, but General Brooke reports that the stories of disorder in the island are exaggerated. In a dispatch to the War Department dated Ponce, Nov. 21, he says: "Advices received daily from San Sebastian and other troublesome regions. Disorders were reported from that part of the island immediately after it came into our possession, but I have had it thoroughly patrolled and am still patrolling it. Everything quiet for three or four weeks. Several bandits have been killed or wounded by patrols. Reports very much exaggerated. Every point has been heard from to-day and quiet and good order prevail." Some of our Volunteer troops have made trouble and have been sentenced to State prison for their offences.

What a colored committee called "the festivities of the season" were rather unequally distributed Thanksgiving Day. Our boys in Santiago had to make guinea hen do and we are very sure there were not turkeys enough in the Philippines to go round. But these countries saw the Puritan Thanksgiving for the first time in their history. At home they fared better. The ladies of Savannah had 1,000 turkeys for General Lee's Corps and served them, too, which added grace to kindness. Everywhere the day was observed, but the football games which had been planned in many places were abandoned on account of the cold, driving rain and sleet.

General Wood has assigned Lieut. E. C. Brooks, of the 6th Cav., to the work of making plans for a new waterworks system at Santiago. The actual construction work will be commenced as soon as the plans are formulated.

The Lexington, Ky, "Morning Herald," of which Desha Breckinridge is manager, quotes in full our editorial of Oct. 29 on "The Proposed Increase of the Regular Army," and expresses its cordial approval of the opinions expressed. Our contemporary says:

"This plan is opposed almost universally by the officers of the Regular Army. The united judgment of these officers is that the Army ought to be increased, but that the increase should be in adding to the privates rather than to the officers; that in foreign armies it has been found as a matter of experience that the efficiency of companies is increased almost in direct proportion to the increase of numbers up to from 200 to 250 privates. There is scarcely any subject which will be taken under consideration by Congress more important to the country than the proper reorganization of the Army. There will be enormous pressure to make this reorganization the means of political patronage. * * The temptation to use this patronage for political gain will be almost, if not quite irresistible, and such a reorganization of the Army would indeed be lamentable."

Gen. L. H. Carpenter, with a regiment of cavalry, took possession of Puerto Principe, Nov. 22. Gen. March, the Spanish Commander, formally surrendered it to him.

Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th U. S. Inf., and a detachment of Co. C, arrived at Fort Ontario, Nov. 22, to prepare the post for the reception of the garrison. Acting Asst. Surg. W. W. Calhoun is the medical officer.

Following is the sick report from Manila for the week ending Nov. 19: Typhoid fever, 107; malarial fever, 612; dysentery, 99; diarrhoea, 208; all other intestinal troubles, 42; gastric fever, 24; wounds and other injuries, 85; heat, 4; smallpox, 35, including seven Spaniards; all other sickness, 659. Total number of cases 1,875, as against 1,816 last week. There was only one death, caused by apoplexy following malarial fever.

Now that the Surgeon General of the Army has made his annual report, and the officers in his Department have time to devote to other work of a similar nature, preparations will be made for a medical and surgical history of the war with Spain.

The War Department kept Sunday this week for the first time since last April, no one of the officials appearing in the Army Building during the day. The War Department was also closed from Wednesday noon until Friday morning, so that all connected with the Department could eat their Thanksgiving turkey in peace.

The lowest bid for supplying beef for the troops in Cuba on the contract just awarded came from J. W. Overton of Dallas, Tex. The contract price is 9¾ cents per pound, dressed, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Government may order.

Honorably discharged soldiers who want work and can show references from former employers will be helped to obtain positions by the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of New York City, which opened an employment department this week at No. 316 East Fifteenth street.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d United States Engineers, under Maj. Savage, left Tampa on Thursday on the transport Florida for Havana. The battalion consisted of 280 men, composed of Cos. A, B, D, and E, commanded respectively by Lieuts. Brooks, Lawton and Anderson, and Capt. Dixon. The other officers of the battalion are already in Cuba, under command of Gen. Greene. As soon as the 1st Battalion arrives there the men will begin work preparatory to the landing of the main body of the troops, which will embark at Savannah and Port Tampa.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville makes the point in his annual report that the breakdown of torpedo boats and the "horrible" condition in which their machinery was found after the war, is due not only to the fact that they were used for duty for which they were not adapted, but to the absence of trained engineering supervision. The Chief machinists were not only unequal to the duty expected of them, but instances are not rare in which they proved absolutely incompetent, and in almost all cases entirely unfitted for the handling of delicate machinery.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, commanding the Raleigh, and Capt. G. F. Wilde, commanding the Boston, returned from a cruise among the islands of the Philippines, reporting that they found the natives very friendly. They found no Spaniards on Luzon north of Manila, except a few prisoners. Negros to the south of Luzon was in control of the natives and the Spaniards on Cebu had concentrated in the city of that name. There was a small military force at Port Royalist. It is reported that Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, is in the hands of the natives. A typhoon, the severest in years, has visited the Philippines.

After a week's discussion between the Naval Board on Construction and the four firms to whom the contracts for the new single turret monitors were given a conclusion has been reached which seems to be dictated chiefly by an unwillingness to refer the matter to Congress for further appropriation. The proposed second turret is given up. One turret with 12-inch rifles as planned originally will be provided, but the hulls will be lengthened twenty-seven feet, raising the displacement from 2,800 to 3,100 tons. This will give room for 200 tons more coal, increasing the bunker capacity to 400 tons. The speed will be reduced to 11½ knots, which will not please the service. This modified plan has not been submitted to the Secretary yet. Such changes indicate an abandonment of the coast defence idea as the exclusive field of these monitors.

Torpedo boat destroyer No. 10, now building at San Francisco, Cal., is to be christened Paul Jones.

Secretary Long has ordered that torpedo boat destroyer No. 10, now building at San Francisco, be named the Paul Jones, after that noted naval hero of the early days of the Republic.

The 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers returned from Puerto Rico, on the Minnewaska, arriving at New York Nov. 24.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell, who died Nov. 19, at his home near Rockport, Ky., in his 81st year, entered the Military Academy from Indiana in 1837, was graduated in 1841, and promoted to the 3d U. S. Infantry. He served in the Mexican War and received the brevets of Captain and Major for gallantry at Monterey, Contreras and Cherubusco. He was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department in 1848 and on May 7, 1861, was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. He first joined the Army of the Potomac, but in November, 1861, when the Department of the Cumberland was reorganized as that of the Ohio, he succeeded Gen. W. T. Sherman in command. He was promoted Major General of Volunteers March 21, 1862. He saw hard service at Shiloh, where he arrived on April 6, at the close of the first day's action. Reinforced by three of his own divisions, he aided in driving the enemy back to Corinth. In July and August, 1862, Bragg's Army advanced into Kentucky and captured several of Buell's posts, compelling the abandonment of Lexington and Frankfort, and threatened Louisville and Cincinnati. The Confederates passed in the rear of Buell's forces in Middle Tennessee. This maneuver compelled Buell to retreat rapidly to Louisville, which he entered Sept. 24. Six days later orders came from the War Department turning the command over to Gen. Thomas. Later on the same day, however, Gen. Buell was restored to his command, and by Oct. 1 he had started off to pursue the enemy, but he was blamed for not moving swiftly enough to bring the enemy to action again after the battle of Perryville. On Oct. 24 he was ordered to transfer his command to Gen. Rosecrans, and a military commission was appointed to investigate his operations, but their report has never been published. He resigned from the Volunteers May 23, 1864, having in the meantime, July 17, 1862, been promoted to Colonel and A. A. G. in the Regular establishment. He resigned June 1, 1864, and became president of the Green River (Ky.) Iron Works, in 1865, and continued in that business till 1870, when he engaged in coal-mining on Green River. From 1885 to 1890, he served as U. S. Pension Agent at Louisville. The body was taken to St. Louis, Mo., where it lay in state, military honors being paid by the officers and troops at Jefferson Barracks, after which it was interred in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The Secretary of War issued orders on Nov. 23 to the 15th U. S. Inf. to report to Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, at Nuevitas, Cuba. The regiment is directed to proceed to Savannah in time to take the transport Chester, which left New York Nov. 22. The 7th U. S. Cav. are ordered to leave for Nuevitas Dec. 10.

Call buttons in the White House provide for calling all the reserve police in nine city precincts, the Secret Service agents on guard at the Treasury, several detectives from Police Headquarters, and a detachment of United States troops from the Washington Arsenal.

Gen. L. H. Carpenter and the portion of his command forming the first expedition, arrived at Nuevitas, Cuba, on Nov. 15, and from there a part of the command moves on to Puerto Principe.

Cyrus E. Hodde, representative of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, has started upon a trip, in the interests of his employers, which will include a visit to the Hawaiian Island, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Australia and the South African Colonies. In all the principal cities of those lands there is a well-established trade in the brands of beer made by the Anheuser-Busch Association, and there has been of late a great demand for this product, just as there has been in the European countries, all the countries of South America, and even up in the frozen Klondike, whence the Anheuser-Busch's globe-girdling commercial traveler returned, laden with orders, three weeks ago. The Anheuser-Busch brands of beer are the forerunners of American expansion. The concern has been shipping beer to Manila for eight years, but since the occupation by the American Armies the demand has so increased that on Saturday, November 26, a solid train of twenty beer-laden cars will be shipped from St. Louis to reach the Pacific Mail steamer which leaves San Francisco December 6. Anheuser-Busch beer is always the vanguard of civilization. It refreshed Kitchener's officers after Omdurman. It went to the Arctic with Peary and Wellman. It goes to the Antarctic with Borchgrevink. No place where the white man has gone, but knows the brand, even unto the edge of "antres vast and deserts idle," and where, in the old geographies, men were supposed to wear their heads beneath their shoulders.

VOLUNTEER AND STATE FORCES.

It is to be regretted that some members of the 13th New York, as well as some of the veterans, should have shown opposition to the work of Col. C. H. Luscomb, in his attempt to reorganize the regiment. The Colonel has been treated very unjustly and rather than have further dissensions in the matter, he has requested to be relieved from the task. Time may show that the opposition against Col. Luscomb was undeserved.

The 114th New York will be mustered out on Nov. 30, and the 14th re-established as a National Guard organization.

Brig. Gen. Geo. Moore Smith, of the 5th Brigade, New York, has received the resignation of Surg. Duncan Emmet, of his staff. It is understood Battalion Adjt. H. B. Fisher, of the 71st Regiment, a very worthy officer, is to be appointed Brigade Quartermaster.

A prominent officer of the Army, Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, will review the 7th New York at its armory, Wednesday evening, Dec. 7. Co. E is arranging a theatre party and stag dinner for the latter part of December.

The 71st New York Volunteers, after conducting themselves in the field in such a manner as to require very unfavorable comment by the General commanding their division, who witnessed in person their disorder, have lately made themselves notorious by charges of all kinds against some of their officers, and by the most disorderly conduct in their armory. They now threaten to go before the President's Commission and tell the story of that campaign as it appeared to their inexperienced eyes. Into the details of their quarrels we do not intend to go, but it would be interesting to discover what part of the regiment has exhibited the lack of discipline and good order which has drawn upon them to much unfavorable remarks lately. It is well known that the regiment was very short of full strength when it volunteered, and the general impression is that seventy per cent. of the organization was composed of new recruits. We do not believe it is the old members of the Guard, but the new men brought in to raise the regiment to full strength, who are exhibiting so much bad taste. The privates are making charges against the officers, but if the reports of their companions in the Regular Army are to be believed the officers could retaliate with more force upon the privates. In fact, the greatest criticism of the officers is that they did not do so at the proper time and make their criticisms felt to the improvement of the regiment. One of the diversions in which the men indulged in their armory, and before they were mustered out, was to make an effigy out of an old uniform and naming it "Shafter," kick it about, while the Colonel looked on and thought it a bit of fun!

Col. Denny, of the 112th New York, who has been ill, has gone to Lakewood, N. J., for his health. At last accounts he was improving.

Adjt. Gen. Cowles, of North Carolina, announces that in view of the partial disorganization of the State Guard by the enlistment of a large part of it in the war with Spain, the present is deemed an appropriate time for its reorganization by consolidation into three regiments. It is therefore so ordered, and each regiment will consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, twelve 1st Lieutenants (two of whom will be the Regimental Adjutant and the Regimental Quartermaster), ten 2d Lieutenants, one Surgeon with the rank of Major, two Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, one Chaplain with the rank of Captain, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Hospital Steward and ten companies—excepting the third regiment, which will have nine companies, divided into three battalions. The battalions, excepting in the third regiment, will consist of one of four companies, commanded by the Lieutenant Colonel, and two of three companies each, commanded by the Majors. The battalions of the third regiment will consist of three companies each. A company will consist of a Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and not exceeding fifty privates. The regiments will be organized to take effect Dec. 1, 1898. The election of field officers and officers of corresponding grades in the naval battalion will be held on Thursday, the first day of December, 1898, as follows: For the first regiment, at Goldsboro; for the second regiment, at Asheville; for the third regiment, at Oxford; for the naval battalion, at Wilmington. The naval battalion will continue as at present organized.

The annual inspections of the Wisconsin National Guard will take place between Nov. 18 and Dec. 31, 1898, and will be conducted by Capt. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., U. S. A. Not less than three nor more than eight days' notice of their date will be given commanding officers of companies.

Adjt. Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania, announces, under date of Nov. 18, that the forces of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, that entered the service of the United States in the war with Spain, will upon their muster out of the United States service resume their respective places in the National Guard. Commissioned officers, whose commissions have not expired, or have not been vacated by resignation or otherwise, during their absence in the service of the United States, will, at the expiration of thirty days after their muster out of the United States service, return to duty in the National Guard in the same rank they held at time of entry into the United States service. Enlisted men of the Guard of Pennsylvania, who enlisted in the service of the United States, were honorably discharged from the Guard and will be given opportunity to re-enlist in the State service, and if such re-enlistment occurs within sixty days after muster out of the United States service, their service will be considered continuous in the National Guard. Enlisted men of the Guard, who did not enter the United States service, and whose terms of enlistment have not expired, or who have not been discharged from the National Guard, or have not been transferred to other organizations, will report to their respective commanding officers for duty. In cases where enlistments have expired between May 5, 1898, and date of reinstatement of company in the National Guard, should the soldier reenlist at time of such reinstatement he will be credited with continuous service.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia, the regular weekly drills will begin on the U. S. S. Minnesota on Tuesday, Dec. 6. In the general orders issued to the Brigade on the 19th inst., Capt. Weeks says: "During the late war, this organization furnished to the Navy 39 officers and 400 petty officers and men; of the officers, seven were in command of vessels of the Auxiliary Navy, and our men composed all or part of the crews of ten different vessels. Officers and men of this organization were the first Volunteers of the war, reporting for duty at the League Island Navy Yard twenty-two days before war was declared. The signal squads manned their stations from Eastport to Montauk, in less than twenty hours after receiving their orders and the crew of the Prairie reported in New York in nineteen hours after the orders were received in Boston. The vessels officered and manned by our men received the highest possible praise for cleanliness and efficiency, when they were put out of commission, and it is a noticeable fact that not an accident of any kind happened to any ship of the Navy, when directly under the control of the officers and men of this brigade. Many more important services were rendered, but those mentioned are sufficient to show the prompt and efficient support given the Government during the past six months. It is our duty to maintain an organization of so much usefulness, and where private interests are not imperative, it is hoped that the old officers and men will continue in the service of the State, taking up the work of the brigade, and giving to it the benefit of their experience, acquired before and during the war."

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MARRIED.

BRECKINRIDGE—McDOWELL.—At Ashland, Ky., Nov. 17, 1898, Lieut. Desha Breckinridge, U. S. V., nephew of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., to Madge McDowell, daughter of Mr. H. C. McDowell, of Lexington, Ky.

HARTZ—HALE.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27, 1898, Maj. William T. Hartz, 15th U. S. Inf., to Martha Davis Hale.

ROBERTS—BRADFORD.—At Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, by the Rev. J. W. Atwood, Lieut. C. D. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., to Mary Eugenia Bradford, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Bradford, U. S. A.

ROCKWELL—BUTLER.—At Manchester, N. H., Nov. 12, 1898, Commander Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N., to Mariana C. Butler.

SNYDER—DRURY.—At Essex Junction, Va., Nov. 9, 1898, Capt. H. D. Snyder, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Agnes, only daughter of Mr. George B. Drury.

SPRATLING—COOKE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1898, Passed Asst. Surg. L. W. Spratling, U. S. N., to Miriam Virginia, only daughter of Med. Dir. George H. Cooke, U. S. N.

DIED.

BRETT.—At the Holy Cross Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 9, 1898, after an operation for appendicitis, Herbert Sidney Brett, son of Capt. James E. and Sallie Powers Brett, 24th U. S. Inf., aged sixteen years.

BUELL.—At Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1898, Don Carlos Buell, formerly Major General of Volunteers and Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.

DAVISON.—At New York City, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1898, Mary Adele Davison, wife of Lieut. F. W. Davison, 22d U. S. Inf., and daughter of Col. James S. Casey, U. S. A., retired.

FERMIER.—George L. Fermier, Lieut. U. S. N., on the Petrel, on the Asiatic Station, Nov. 19, 1898.

KENNY.—On Monday, Nov. 21, at the New York Navy Yard, Ellen, wife of Pay Dir. Albert S. Kenny, U. S. N., daughter of the late George and Mary L. Barnes. Funeral services were held at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at No. 1 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

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The address of President Clement A. Griscom to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers dealt principally with a subject which the Army and Navy Journal has discussed frequently—the importance of a large merchant marine to any naval power. He said: "The demands made by the Government in the war with Spain for colliers, water boats, troopships, hospital ships, supply vessels, guard boats, blockading vessels, scouts and cruisers largely exceeded the supply found in our merchant marine. * * * In order to sustain effective naval and military operations not only was the entire commercial marine of the country, suitable for the purpose, enlisted in the national defence, but some fifteen or twenty vessels were purchased which floated the flag of a foreign nation, and these necessary purchases would have been quite impossible if the flag which floated over these ships had not been that of a friendly nation, and the controlling voice in the management of those ships patriotic Americans." The acquisition of Puerto Rico and the change of Cuba to a friendly power in close intercourse with this country will add materially to our marine, but the situation in the Philippines, where it is proposed to maintain the "open door" to all nations, will call for those measures of general national encouragement to commerce which ought to be one of the first studies of Congress.

Adjt. Gen. Richards, of Maine, announces, under date of Nov. 7, that the leaves of absence of officers and the furloughs of enlisted men of the National Guard, granted and terminating by muster out of the 1st Maine Volunteer Infantry, are extended to May 1, 1899.

WHY ENGLISH ARMY MANEUVERS FAIL.

Discussing the reasons for the ill success of English army maneuvers, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "In Germany troops move over the country almost without restriction, transport is reduced to a minimum, and tents are not used; rations are carried, and wherever the troops may be at the end of a march or an engagement there they bivouac. In India continuous maneuvering under service conditions, maintained for some days and nights, have been successfully carried out, commanders being left a perfectly free hand to move where they would, within certain widely defined limits, and under carefully formed special ideas, modified from day to day if necessary.

"But beyond the above two principal causes of failure to attain reality in our mimic campaigns may be added the following minor but not unimportant ones. More time is required. At present everything seems to depend on the dinner hour. We have known a general officer commanding a district send an order to troops actually advancing to the attack, after what he considered some rather lengthy maneuvering, that 'it was past 1 o'clock and the men must go home to their dinners.' The class from which our soldiers are principally drawn are not accustomed in their home life to quite so rigid an observance of punctuality at their meals. Let a soldier, or a gamekeeper, or an artisan have a good meal before starting in the morning, and a lump of bread and cheese in his haversack or pocket, and he can work all day. But a further very substantial hindrance to reality in field maneuvers must not be ignored. It is found in the British public itself, and it acts in two ways—directly, by the crowd of spectators who swarm over the country, impede the troops, and frequently 'give away' a fight by themselves occupying in strength the key of a position; and indirectly, by the reading public, particeps criminis, who demand a daily battle, and send forth the army of special correspondents, who, very naturally, prefer a good descriptive day to a blank one, forgetting, perhaps, that in war the blank days are fortunately the rule, the fighting days the exception."

The Board of Trustees of the Memorial Hall of the Military Academy at West Point in a letter to the Adjutant General, have requested the authority of the War Department to furnish the necessary decorations and frescoing of the interior of the hall by contract made in open market. The Board, after consideration, is satisfied that better results can be obtained in this way, and that there is ample appropriation available for the purpose. The matter was referred by the Secretary to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, who have decided that as the work involved necessitates the personal services of skilled artists, it would not be necessary, under the statutes, to open the same to competition.

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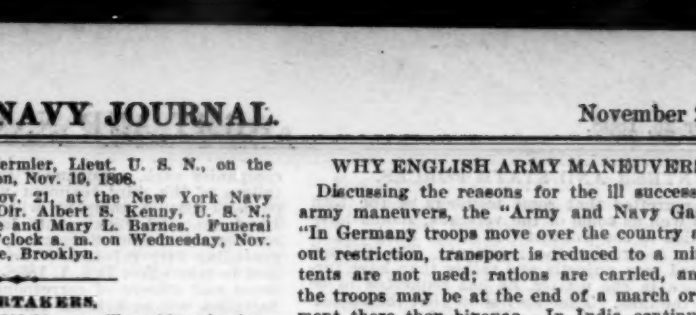

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

At the annual meeting of the Medico-Legal Society at the Hotel Marlboro, New York, Nov. 16, the Secretary read a paper on "The Conduct of the Santiago Campaign from a Medical Standpoint," by Surg. Maj. George Goodfellow, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was on Gen. Shafter's staff in Cuba, and whose long experience in Arizona has made him an expert in climatic conditions. In discussing the paper, Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Santiago, said that plenty of medical supplies had been shipped from Tampa, but had been placed in the steamships in such a careless manner that they could not be got at and taken ashore at Daiquiri. "Why didn't the Government supply these things?" asked one of the members of the society. Dr. Havard said the Government did after a time supply all the articles that were necessary for the sick soldiers.

The Manila sick report for the week ending Nov. 12, as given in a press dispatch is: Typhoid fever, 124; malarial fever, 608; dysentery, 95; diarrhœa, 184; all other intestinal troubles, 42; gastric fever, 19; wounds and other injuries, 79; heat, 3; smallpox, 39, including six Spaniards; all other sicknesses, 610. Total, with Cavité not reported, 1,816 cases, as against 1,894 last week. The deaths were: Typhoid fever, 1; meningitis, 2; dysentery, 1; perpua haemorrhagica, 1; smallpox, 1. A telegram from Gen. Otis says: Health conditions improving; only six deaths in last eight days. Sick report decreasing; five female nurses of the Red Cross are doing excellent work in hospitals here. Twenty competent female nurses, who give strict attention to the work, would render beneficial services.

The veterans of Santiago have to take a back seat when it comes to real experiences. Their war service did not last long enough to get them thoroughly initiated, and the survivors of the Civil War can beat them at any game they please to join in. What one of them, for instance, can match with Maj. Lamar Fontaine, "Stonewall Jackson's ex-scout," of course, who, the New Haven "Register" says, "was wounded sixty-seven times, and thirteen times his lungs were pierced. Five times in the course of the war he was reported dead. On two occasions he was able, with the aid of mirrors, to look into apertures in his flesh and watch the beating of his own heart." He is in New Haven now, which proves it.

There arrived at the Washington Navy Yard last week the first large consignment of war relics taken from Spanish ships at Santiago, including a number of guns from the Teresa, which now lies a hopeless wreck on Cat Island. They were brought to Washington by the U. S. S. Leonidas, which was one of the convoy of the Teresa at the time she was abandoned. Altogether she brought 23 guns removed from the enemy's vessels, all of them are of 5.5 caliber and could not be converted into either five or six-inch guns of the American Navy. Ten of these were from the Teresa, ten from the Vizcaya and three from the Oquendo. One six-inch gun taken from the Teresa was also on board. One of the 5-inch is historic from the fact that the entire gun crew managing it was killed by a shot which broke through the gun shield. Another gun has an indentation in its side, the result of being hit by a 1-pounder. All the guns show some marks of the fierce fight. One of the most interesting relics on the Leonidas was the raft on which Hobson and his gallant crew made their escape from the Merrimac. The guns will probably be sent to the National Museum with war relics and the raft will probably find its way there also.

A Prussian journal relates the following anecdote in connection with the late maneuvers: The 7th Corps was in bivouac between the villages of Einhausen and Bergkirchen. At the entrance of the latter village, situated on high ground, stood the house of a grocer, from whose veranda an excellent view of the country was obtained. One day during the maneuvers, between 3 and 4 a. m.,

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the bell of the grocer rang. The good man, starting out of his sleep, got up, cursing and swearing, his eyes still half closed, and without noticing his visitor, cried out:

"What do you want?"

"Let me stand in your veranda; the 7th Corps is to be alarmed, and I am anxious to see the sight."

The grocer, furious and astounded, refused peremptorily. But his wife, aroused by the noise, hastened down, and treated in a becoming manner the bold man who had dared to worry people at this unearthly hour. Now, Westphalians are not polite, and the grocer of Bergkirchen once more proved the truth of their reputation. But the voice of the inquirer assumed a firmer tone, and the grocer opened his door, and asked the name of the officer. "William."

"That tells me nothing. There are legions of Williams in the country."

"William of Hohenzollern."

The grocer, suddenly enlightened, opened the door wide while his wife ran off in a state of alarm. The Kaiser entered, without appearing to be much affected by his reception, and proceeded into the veranda, while the grocer was profuse in his protestations and excuses. Meanwhile the wife, in hopes of procuring pardon for the affront, busied herself in preparing some savory coffee, which she brought, smoking, to the Emperor, who drank two cups. He followed the maneuvers, and then withdrew, thanking his hosts. The next day he sent them his photograph, with his autograph.

On the morning after his election to the Governorship of New York, Col. Theodore Roosevelt stated in an interview that his plans for the immediate future included the writing of some magazine articles. This statement referred to his "Story of the Rough Riders," which he is now engaged in writing, and which is to run serially for six months in "Scribner's Magazine," beginning in the January number. Those who have seen the advance sheets of Col. Roosevelt's story say that it has not only the snap and characteristic vigor of the author's personality, but possesses notable literary qualities.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans has received from Volunteer soldiers or their representatives fifteen hundred to two thousand applications for pensions growing out of the Spanish war. Action on them will be deferred until the records are straightened out.

A striking instance of the evils of injudicious eating was given the President's commission by Lieut. Col. J. N. Allison, Chief Commissary of the 2d Corps. A New York cavalry squadron stationed at Camp Meade was the happy recipient of many express packages from friends and suffered an outbreak of typhoid fever from which less favored regiments in adjoining camps were almost free. Gen. G. W. Davis agreed with many other of the witnesses in the opinion that the prime cause of the sickness which developed was the indiscretion of the men. They would eat everything and anything and the carloads of express packages from their relatives at home containing perishable dainties were responsible for a large part of the sickness. The men became easy victims of disease after a few days of the stuffing process with food of that kind.

It won't do to be too prompt with tears for the sufferings of our Army sick. Conditions that do not look generous or kind to the visiting charitable civilian sometimes approve themselves highly to the physician's mind. Dr. J. F. Clarke, who was Surgeon of a Pennsylvania regiment at Camp Cuba Libre, says that when the ty-

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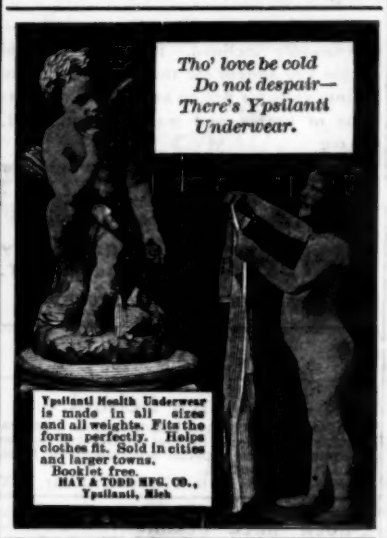

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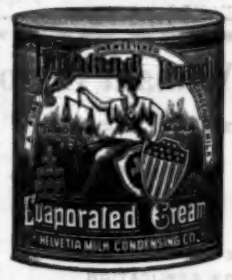

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